FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

TASS Statement Raps NATO Council Rome Session AA 1
Brezhnev Speaks on Arms Race, Detente in Kiev [cross-reference] AA 4
Washington Sending 'Contradictory Signals' on Arms [Anichkin] AA 4
Allen Remarks on Arms Control, Policy Viewed AA 5
UN Committee Disarmament Debate, USSR Stand Viewed [Matyash] AA 5

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' [Vasilyev, Semeyko, Ariyevich] CC 1
Victory Day Viewed CC 1
NATO Council, Arms Talks CC 2
Madrid CSCE Discussed CC 4
Situation in Northern Ireland CC 5
Kampuchean Situation Viewed CC 6
PRAVDA on Waldheim Comments on USSR's UN Role [3 May] CC 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Results of Suzuki Visit to Washington Viewed [Kharkov] A 1
U.S., Israel, Egypt Military Meets 'Secretly' A 2
PRAVDA Views U.S.-Egyptian Arms-for-Bases Deal [Peresada, 3 May] A 2
Moscow Notes Sri Lankan Port Used by U.S. Navy [(Siliakov)] A 2
Haig Remarks on World Leadership Role Hit A 3
Levchenko Commentary A 4
Aims of Secretary Weinberger's European Tour Noted [Levchenko] A 5
Senate Hearings on CIA Activities Reported A 6

NORTHEAST ASIA

Ponomarev Holds Talks With Japan's Sasaki C 1
Poland, Gromyko Trip Discussed [KYODO] C 1
'Unbridled Militarization' in Japan Scored [Sergeyev in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 29 Apr] C 2

SOUTH ASIA

DRA's Dost On TASS Statement on NATO Conference D 1
DRA Agriculture Minister Leaves Tashkent for Kabul D 1
New Soviet 'Handbook' on Afghanistan Reviewed [Basov in IZVESTIYA 5 May] D 1
Tashkent Cites Dangers of Militarizing Pakistan D 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Kania, Olszowski Attend Warsaw Victory Ceremony F 1
Kania, Moczar Address Victory Day Meeting F 1
United Patriotic Front Urged F 1
First Anniversary of Josip Tito's Death Marked F 2
Zuravskiy Comment [PRAVDA 4 May] F 2
Arbotovskiy Report [IZVESTIYA] F 2
Soviet-Yugoslav Economic Talks Begin in Moscow F 3
Kostandov, Barkauskas Attend GDR Embassy Soiree F 3
Bulgarians Welcome Soviet Achievements, Leadership F 3
[Burnaski in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Apr]

WESTERN EUROPE

Reportage on French Presidential Election Results G 1
Election Results G 1
Giscard, Marchais Congratulations G 1
More on Mitterand Victory G 1
Reasons for Giscard Defeat [Krasparov] G 2
Haig's Problems in Talks With NATO Allies Noted G 2
[Paklin in IZVESTIYA 5 May]
NATO Admiral's Statement on Porto Santo Base Hit G 3
[Ignatyev in PRAVDA 5 May]
Zagladin on West Europe's 'New Internationalism' G 3
[MIROVAYA EKONOMIKAI MEZHDUNARORYYE OTNOSCHENIYA]
CPSU Aides Depart for Contacts With PCI, German CP G 4
[Chernyayev in PRAVDA 4 May]
Red Brigades Backed by Anticommunist Reaction [PRAVDA 1 May] G 4
Turkey Condemns EEC Decision as Interference G 5
[Filippov in PRAVDA 1 May]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

TASS Cites Korniyenko on 'Useful' Talks in Syria H 1
U.S. Special Envoy Habib Arrives in Damascus H 1
Syrian Front Statement on Mideast, Israel, U.S. H 1
Israeli Reaction to Syrian Missiles in Lebanon [Grechkov] H 2
Sheftunov Comments on Soviet-Iranian Friendship H 2
Historian on Role of Soviet Diplomacy in Iran [Bondarevskiy] H 3
Iranian Struggle Against Imperialism Reviewed H 5
Comment on Afghan Subversive Activities in Iran H 6

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Brezhnev Takes Part in Kiev War Memorial Ceremony R 1
Departure for Kiev R 1
Arrival in Kiev R 1
Major Figures at Ceremony R 1
Opening of Complex R 1
Shcherbitskiy Opening Remarks R 2
Brezhnev on Armament, Detente R 3
Moskalenko Lauds Armed Forces R 7
Shcherbitskiy Closing Remarks R 8
Brezhnev Dinner Remarks R 10
Meeting With Ukrainian Leaders R 10
Brezhnev, Shcherbitskiy Speak R 11
Sendoff at Railroad Station R 12
Return to Moscow 10 May R 12

Shevardnadze Attends Meeting in Batumi 7 May R 13
Samarkandskiy Party Obkom Plenum Views Tasks R 13
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 28 Apr]
Lithuanian Supreme Court Officials Replaced R 13
[SOVETSKAYA LITVA 30 Apr]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments for 7-9 May T 1
7 May T 1
8 May T 1
9 May T 1
CPSU, Government Decision on Grain Production T 1
Spring Sowing in RSFSR Areas Delayed 2-3 Weeks T 2
CPSU, Government Decision on Central-Chernozem Zone [(SAKHOV)] T 2
Comments on Planned Development of Chernozem Zone T 3
Paskar Interviewed on Agroindustrial Complex T 4
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 18]
Leninabadskiy Obkom Plenum Discusses Livestock T 6
[KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 28 Apr]
Tadzhik Plenum Discusses Economy, Livestock T 6
[KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 30 Apr]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Comment, Reportage on Victory Day Celebrations V 1
Moment of Silence V 1
Ogarkov, Others Pay Tribute V 1
Aliyev Views Sorge Monument V 1
Republic Celebrations Held V 2
Kisilev Attends Minsk Ceremony V 2
General Sobolev Comment V 2

TASS STATEMENT RAPS NATO COUNCIL ROME SESSION

LD081804 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1655 GMT 8 May 81

["TASS statement"--TASS headline]

[Text] [No dateline received] The NATO foreign ministers held a regular session of the bloc Council in Rome the other day and adopted a lengthy communique. Political circles and propaganda in the West are now making efforts to depict this session as an event of almost special significance, designed to make a substantial contribution to improving the international situation.

Such claims have nothing in common with reality. It follows from the communique and also from statements made by a number of participants in the session that its decisions reflect above all the line of the U.S. administration for intensifying international tension and escalating the arms race.

As far as the West European NATO members are concerned, it is evident that they obediently supported the decisions prepared in advance in Washington.

The sense of the adopted decisions is not altered by the fact that the communique is occasionally sprinkled with nebulous judgements about the desirability of dialogue and stable relations between East and West. Even the bourgeois press does not conceal the fact that such camouflage was needed in order to mislead international public opinion and to take the heat out of the protests in many countries against the militarist plans of the United States and NATO, against turning West Europe into a launch-pad for the new American missiles, and, in a way, the West Europeans themselves into hostages of the Pentagon's nuclear strategy. U.S. official spokesmen are declaring outright, without hiding behind a screen of verbiage, that they consider the session's main result to be reaffirmation of the notorious NATO decision to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe.

Such revelations are enough in themselves to frustrate attempts to create the impression that it is not the United States and the NATO military bloc but the Soviet Union and the socialist countries which bear the responsibility for the present complication of the situation in the world. The falsity of such assertions strikes one as soon as NATO's positions are set out on specific issues of the contemporary international situation, especially the situation in Europe.

What are these positions?

Let us take first of all the issue of limiting the arms race. It is here that the nature of the NATO position, steeped in hypocrisy, has emerged with particular clarity. On the one hand they talk of a desire to gain progress in the area of limiting the arms race. On the other hand, they immediately destroy any sensible basis for resolving this problem, reducing the plan for any possible talks to "introducing substantial limitations on Soviet military might."

So this is what it boils down to. There is not even a hint of equality and identical security here. Yet, it is only on the basis of adherence to that principle that it is possible to achieve positive results in any negotiations.

The NATO participants seem to take a stand in favor of reducing the level of armaments. This would be, one would think, a reasonable aim if it was indeed the aim pursued. But, as the communique adopted in Rome shows, when matters reach a concrete stage, the set aim is by no means the aim of reducing but rather of raising the level of armaments. It is not by accident that the communique specially stresses that the implementation of the NATO decision adopted in December 1979 represents "the only real basis for adopting parallel measures to control nuclear forces."

If one translates this statement into normal language, it means that Washington is striving above all to deploy American missiles in West Europe at any price and in any conditions, and does not want to listen to anything else. It is precisely this which indeed determines the approach to possible talks, which, according to the intentions of the authors of the communique, should by no means hamper the attainment of the given goal.

Clearly it is similar militaristic schemes which also dictate NATO's refusal to accept the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missile systems.

Against the background of such a stand, attempts to present the agreement by the United States to resume talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe by the end of this year as a near major concession to the Soviet Union look all the more unconvincing.

First, they forget that the talks were interrupted by Washington itself, and, second, it is now not so much a question of a willingness to hold talks but of a desire to delay their resumption by enveloping them in all sorts of reservations. In short, once again everything is being subordinated to gaining time in order to implement plans to deploy U.S. missiles in West Europe.

Once again, the members of the NATO bloc are trotting out the fiction of a Soviet superiority in medium-range nuclear weapons. The facts are clearly being distorted and the authors of the communique undoubtedly know this. That is why they remain stubbornly silent about the hundreds of U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons in and around Europe capable of reaching Soviet territory and about the nuclear armaments of some other NATO members. If they mentioned this, they would have to admit that there exists in Europe an approximate equality between NATO and the USSR regarding the relevant armaments.

One should also recognize that the installation in Europe of approximately 600 more U.S. missiles would give NATO almost a 50 percent advantage in medium-range resources and therefore testifies to the fact that the real aim of the NATO plan is to destroy the present parity in Europe.

To recognize this would be to speak the truth, but the NATO politicians have no intention of doing this. They prefer to deceive people so they resort to tricks, to making various reservations, conditions and stipulations which they themselves are unable to explain sensibly. This form of approach shows that its authors clearly have no sense of political responsibility or integrity.

The Soviet Union supports a speedy convocation of talks, with no preconditions, on the limitation of nuclear weapons on the European Continent.

The proposals, which as long ago as last year the USSR placed on the negotiating table with the United States and which express readiness to discuss and resolve the question of limiting and reducing medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe, including, of course, forward-based U.S. nuclear facilities, remain in force. The USSR is prepared to resume these negotiations without delay.

It should be clear that resolving this task is of urgent necessity, above all, for the European peoples themselves.

Only in passing does the NATO communique mention such an important problem as the limitation of strategic armaments--the question of continuing the corresponding negotiations is simply avoided. At the end of the NATO Council session the U.S. representative stated outright that he "sees no possibilities at all for the resumption of the SALT talks in the near future." Probably nothing could be clearer than that.

What is the approach of the NATO countries to the issue of reducing armed forces and weaponry in central Europe?

Expressing regret over the lack of "substantial progress", they seem to forget that for 7 years now it has been the Western participants in the Vienna talks who have been going round in circles, striving for just one thing--to try to get information on the armed forces of the socialist countries and on their structure, while in no way responding to the socialist countries' constructive steps which go some way to meeting the West's positions. As for the unilateral steps taken by the Soviet Union, which has reduced its armed forces stationed in the GDR by 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks, the leaders of the NATO countries simply restricted themselves to taking this into consideration.

There is no mention in the communique of other talks on limiting arms and on disarmament, although there is no noticeable progress in these talks either, and on some issues (the Indian Ocean, arms supplies to other countries), they have been completely broken off by the U.S. side.

The essence of the NATO position was formulated openly by Luns, the NATO secretary general, who declared publicly: "I repeat once again: It is not true that disarmament can avert war."

Similarly, deliberations about Poland in the NATO communique can be explained as none other than a desire to set up as many obstacles as possible on the path to solving topical international problems. Pharisaically calling for "all interference from outside" to be refrained from, the authors of the communique consider it necessary to remain silent about the fact that it is precisely from Washington and a number of Western European states that all kinds of "recommendations" and "counsels" about how the Poles should conduct themselves continue to emanate. This is in essence direct interference in Poland's internal affairs and it must be stopped.

If one heeds the authors of the Rome communique, it appears that the United States and NATO favor a political settlement in Afghanistan. This is a gross falsehood! Everything is just the opposite. There were and are no people there who want to seek a political settlement. On the contrary, a great deal is being done to prevent such a settlement. After all, when Pakistan recently expressed the cautious wish to undertake contacts with Afghanistan, it was precisely the United States and certain other countries which did everything they could to put a halt to such a possibility. The NATO capitals vainly think people have short memories. Nor have the people forgotten how the White House openly declared its intention to supplying weapons to the gangs who make incursions into the territory of Afghanistan.

NATO does not have either the moral right or any other right to question the Soviet Union's lawful aid to the friendly Afghan people in repelling aggression from abroad. The USSR resolutely supports Afghanistan's well-known proposals for reaching a political settlement.

In the context of such a settlement it would also be possible to solve the question of the Soviet limited contingent of troops now there--something about which corresponding statements have repeatedly been made by the Soviet Union.

The participants in the NATO session did not fail to pay attention to the developing countries. This, undoubtedly, is an exceptionally important theme, especially if one bears in mind that these countries still remain the object of plunder and exploitation by the big imperialist states. But that problem was not discussed with the angle of real assistance to these countries. Nothing was decided in this direction. This cannot be concealed by a simple set of words about the desire to contribute to the consolidation of their economy and to respect their independence and sovereignty.

It is plain that the smell of oil and the enticement of the other resources of the developing countries whets the appetites of the NATO strategists and politicians. In practice all this is tantamount to encouraging Israel to continue its expansionist course vis-a-vis the Arabs, to cooperating with the racist regime in South Africa, which is holding the African country of Namibia under its colonial yoke, to supporting antipopular dictatorial regimes in Latin America and other parts of the world.

What can one say of the direction of a policy where not only individual countries but also whole continents are declared to be zones of "vital interest" for the United States, where the United States does not cease its endeavors to obtain more and more military bases in the developing countries and which, with the muzzles of guns of naval armadas, is trying to dictate to independent states how they should behave and what way of life they should adhere to. One would think that the peoples of those countries are capable of sorting out the true intentions of those who are intensely imposing their friendship upon them.

The Madrid meeting is mentioned in the NATO communique from the point of view of holding a dialogue between East and West. It would be possible to have a positive attitude toward this were not all kinds of dreamt-up reservations put forward here as well. The essence of these reservations is that progress on the main issue on the agenda of the meeting, the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, is viewed by the NATO politicians merely in terms of a series of unilateral concessions by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This, of course, is not a realistic approach.

The Soviet Union will continue, as before, to contribute to the attainment of mutual understanding at Madrid. But, like its Warsaw Pact allies, it has the right to count on the same approach from the Western parties to the meeting. It is believed in leading Soviet circles that the vitally important interests of all peoples urgently demand a shift to the reasonable and realistic path of talks on the basis of equal rights and to a refusal to attempt to disturb the established military equilibrium or to dictate one's will to others. This is precisely toward what the broad program of proposals and initiatives put forward from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress in L.I. Brezhnev's report is directed. The Soviet Union is fully determined to implement this program consistently, while cooperating with all those who are really striving for a reliable and stable peace.

BREZHNEV SPEAKS ON ARMS RACE, DETENTE IN KIEV

For the speech given by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Kiev ceremony opening the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War 1941-45, see page R 3 of the Political & Social Developments section of today's DAILY REPORT.

WASHINGTON SENDING 'CONTRADICTORY SIGNALS' ON ARMS

LD091828 Moscow in English to North America 2330 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] The final communique of the Rome meeting of NATO foreign ministers bears a strong resemblance to any NATO document of cold war days. It makes no mention of developing peaceful and parity relations between nations or pooling efforts to limit armaments, though these are the main issues that face the world. Our commentary is by Oleg Anichkin:

The Rome communique amounts to a list of accusations and threats addressed to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It contains a whole set of conditions which NATO insists must be met before various pressing issues can be adjusted. In short, the foreign ministers gave no answers to the questions that disturb West Europeans most. For one, is the Reagan administration ready to negotiate with the Soviet Union to reduce medium-range nuclear delivery facilities and in general to limit strategic arms? Instead the United States managed to get its allies to reaffirm the NATO decision of 1979, though in exchange it gave nothing but a vague promise to open talks.

The resumption of talks, however, does not necessarily mean the result will be constructive and acceptable to all. There has to be good will on both sides to reach agreement and experience has shown that talks can go on for years without results. Washington may promise to open talks on disarmament at some time in the future, but this is no guarantee anything will come of the talks because what's getting priority in Washington at present is the arms buildup. The New York TIMES sees little chance of immediate results. Talks, it says, are needed only to justify the deployment of a new generation of American missiles in Europe.

Indeed, this is the essence of the decisions reached in Rome: The London FINANCIAL TIMES makes this clear when it speaks of serious concern that the Americans are needlessly slow in formulating a policy on this matter and on a whole series of other important international issues. The paper says there are still no signs the Reagan administration has decided what should be done next to limit strategic arms. Washington, it says, seems to be so preoccupied with rearmament that arms control is getting pushed into the background. Indeed, many questions arise when it comes to talks on the entire issue of limiting strategic arms, not just reducing medium-range nuclear delivery facilities. Not only America's allies are asking the questions, other countries, too, would like to know when talks will resume, how the United States wants to conduct them and what to expect from them. At times it looks as if the Americans know what they do not want, but do not know what they do want.

There have been so many contradictory signals. Secretary Haig said in Rome talks would be resumed with the Soviet Union, but President Reagan's advisor Edward Meese said at almost the same time in Washington that even if talks are held it will not be soon and many things must happen before them. Other signals from Washington throw additional light on how the United States intends to negotiate arms limitation; for example, the appointment of Eugene Rostow as head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and General Rowny as chief United States representative at the disarmament talks. Both men are known in America to be opposed to disarmament agreements with the Soviet Union. The West European press sees these appointments as a clue to understanding the administration's possible approach to limiting strategic arms. One French paper describes General Rowny as an absolute opponent of any treaty to limit strategic arms. So is the Reagan administration really interested in arms control?

ALLEN REMARKS ON ARMS CONTROL, POLICY VIEWED

LD102040 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 10 May, TASS--R. Allen, assistant to the U.S. president for national security affairs, said the NATO bloc should continue its armament policy. Speaking in an interview with the Hamburg newspaper WELT AM SONNTAG, he alleged that talks with the Soviet Union cannot be successful without simultaneous "additional armament." He stressed that the NATO countries will hold talks but they will do so while going ahead with additional armament. Setting forth Washington's stand on the question of talks with the East, this politician stressed that the United States intends to hold talks "only from position of strength." He asserted that this is the only way to make the Soviet Union have "serious talks." R. Allen criticised "pacifist sentiments" which are becoming widespread in Western Europe.

Trying to intimidate the NATO allies, he again referred to the mythical "Soviet menace." Speaking of the "Eastern policy" from which many Western countries have gained considerably, the FRG in the first place, R. Allen tried to prove that it is only intensification of military preparations that can create conditions making the successs of such a policy possible.

This interview of R. Allen, just as numerous other recent statements by President Reagan's closest aides, show again that Washington intends to follow a "tough" line in its relations with the East, intimidating its allies and putting more pressure on them so as to tie them more closely to its dangerous militaristic policy.

UN COMMITTEE DISARMAMENT DEBATE, USSR STAND VIEWED

LD092314 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 9 May 81

[By TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash: "For Restraining the Arms Race"]

[Text] Moscow, 9 May, TASS--The cardinal questions of strengthening peace, of deepening the relaxation of international tensions and of curbing the deadly arms race are constantly in the focus of attention of the world community of nations.

The general discussion at the preparatory committee of the U.N. General Assembly's second special session on disarmament is another proof thereof. The discussion ended at the U.N. headquarters in New York. The session is to be convened in 1982. The importance which is being attached to the forum is illustrated by the fact that delegations of 78 countries representing all the regions of the globe, including a delegation of the USSR, are participating in the committee's work.

The Soviet Union's principled stand set out in the letter by Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, to the U.N. General Assembly, proceeds from the premise that in the conditions of the seriously complicated international situation, the task of restraining the arms race becomes ever more imperative.

In the opinion of the Soviet Union, the U.N. General Assembly's second special session on disarmament can and must give a new stimulus to negotiations on concrete, urgent matters of arms limitation and disarmament. It is also important that it become a landmark along the way to the convocation of a world conference on disarmament, the idea of convening which belongs, as is known, to the Soviet Union.

In this connection the course of the discussion at the committee demonstrated growing concern of an overwhelming majority of U.N. member countries over the upspiralling arms race, and their sincere interest in achieving disarmament as one of the main goals of the U.N.

In speeches made by representatives of many countries it was pointed out that continuation of the arms race which consumes, according to U.N. data, almost 500,000 million dollars every year, undermines international peace and security and deflects huge material resources which are urgently needed for economic and social development.

In the speeches of representatives of socialist and peaceloving nonaligned states it was also emphasized that the atmosphere of military hysteria which is being drummed up by the forces of bellicose imperialism and the unprecedented militarist preparations which are being carried out by the USA and the military bloc of NATO as a whole make particularly topical a necessity for urgent and effective steps to lessen war danger and to check the wasteful arms race.

The broad complex of new constructive proposals on matters of arms limitation and military detente, which was put forward by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, from the rostrum of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, has been taken with satisfaction at the United Nations. It is noted, in particular, that these initiatives are generally directed towards expansion and deepening of the wholesome process of detente and toward disarmament, and are consonant with the goals and principles of the U.N. Charter.

It is also noted with satisfaction in the circles of this authoritative world organisation that the course towards confrontation and undermining of detente is being countered by the Soviet Union, which acts in full conformity with the U.N. Charter, through tireless efforts aimed at lessening the threat of war and at checking the arms race.

The negative stand of the USA and other NATO countries, which in words keep saying about a desire to achieve progress in the field of restraining the arms race but which in actual fact unceasingly build up the arsenals of nuclear-missile weapons and are busy intimidating the international community by a mythical "Soviet threat," could not remain unnoticed at the United Nations.

In this situation the role and responsibility of the UN for the maintenance of international peace and security grow, of course, if all U.N. member states display a due sense of responsibility, good will, devotion to the cause of peace and determination to uphold it. The U.N. General Assembly's forthcoming special session on disarmament will be able to make a tangible contribution to ending the dangerous arms race and to the cause of strengthening universal peace.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD101647 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 10 May 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Gennadiy Vladimirovich Vasilyev, PRAVDA observer; Lev Semenovich Semeyko, section chief in the Institute of USA and Canada and candidate of military sciences; and Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Ariyevich, commentator in the International Affairs Department of the All-Union Radio]

[Text] [Ariyevich] Hello, esteemed comrades! During these spring days, the Soviet people, the people of fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind are celebrating the 36th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. This glorious victory has been entered for all time in gold letters in the heroic annals of the Soviet state. In the consciousness of a grateful mankind the years of the deadly struggle with fascism and the unparalleled achievement of the people and Armed Forces of the USSR, who crushed a very strong and experienced enemy and rid the world of the threat of Fascist enslavement, will never be forgotten. Thirty-six years ago on the night of 9 May 1945, Fascist Germany, which had with its allies unleashed the bloodiest world war in the history of mankind, unconditionally capitulated. Peace came; it had been achieved at the cost of innumerable victims and privations.

Victory Day Viewed

In the struggle against racism, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the meeting in Kiev on 9 May, we were not alone. We remember our fearless comrades in arms, the partisans and heroes of the resistance in many countries that were occupied by the Hitlerites. We remember the soldiers of our allies in the anti-Hitler coalition. Nor can we forget the obvious fact that the main burden of the war fell to the lot of the Soviet person. No one will be allowed to forget the fact that people of our times are to an enormous degree obliged to the heroic Soviet people, the Soviet state and the great socialist system for their very existence and their freedom. The victory over Hitlerite fascism radically altered the face of our globe and for many people opened the way to freedom, independence and social progress.

The fraternal family of socialist states, a dependable bulwark of peace throughout the entire world, came into being and is successfully developing. Constantly feeling each other's fellowship in the struggle to build socialism and communism, the members of this family are successfully interacting within the framework of the collective organizations of the socialist countries--the Warsaw Pact and the CEMA--and closely cooperating in the international arena in order to preserve detente, curb the arms race and avert the threat of a new world war.

Speaking on 9 May at the festive opening of the memorial complex in Kiev, the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War, 1941-45, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that the experience of postwar years convinces one that it is possible to avert war. What dangers have not arisen during these 3 and 1/2 decades. There was the cold war and there were dangerous and, one could say, critical moments; however, the imperialists did not manage to push mankind into the abyss. Through our authority and our policy we were able to influence the international climate and make it less severe. For an entire decade international relations were developing under the sign of detente. This was the most valuable achievement of the 1970's. It is the fruit of the steadfast joint efforts of the Soviet Union, the fraternal countries of socialism and all sane forces of the present day. Fear, prejudice, lies and hate are the worst enemies of peace, and they are cultivated by imperialist reaction in its whipping of international tension. As never before, the present situation demands circumspection and balance and, at the same time, honest and bold efforts in the name of concord and international trust. The recent CPSU Congress confirmed that the supreme goal of the Soviet Union's international policy is peace.

People have called the complex of initiatives put forward by the congress a peace plan for the 1980's, we are well aware that in the struggle against the dangerous schemes of the advocates of a new war and in the struggle for lasting peace, the people of the entire globe are on our side.

[Vasilyev] Victory Day marks one-third of the 20th century lived without a war. However, one needs to stress that this means without a great war, because a great number of conflicts and military clashes have broken out over this period and in some places they are still continuing. Unfortunately, one cannot say now that a period of durable peace is guaranteed. The military threat which receded in the mid-1970's has again become a sinister reality. Taking account of this danger, the 26th CPSU Congress called for everything possible to be done to remove people from the threat of a nuclear war and to preserve peace on the globe.

[Ariyevich] Indeed, the capitalist powers are seized by the fever of military preparations. They are refusing to discuss the sensible, balanced and constructive proposals of the countries' in the socialist community.

NATO Council, Arms Talks

[Semeyko] More clearly than any NATO document in recent years, the communique of this weeks' NATO Council session in Rome testifies to the fact that the North Atlantic bloc has been and remains an aggressive grouping and that its members are still enthralled by the prejudices inherited from the times of the cold war. Equality and identical security as a principle for the conduct of relations between states is being buried in oblivion.

[Ariyevich] All the world's news agencies carried reports from Moscow which gave a detailed summary of the TASS statement devoted to the results of the Rome session of the NATO Council. The foreign press has been extensively commenting on the main tenets of this document, paying particular attention to the criticism it contains of the insincere standpoint of the USA and its Western European allies regarding a limitation of the arms race. It is precisely here that the character of the NATO stance, which is steeped throughout with hypocrisy, is manifested in a most clear-cut way. On the one hand, there is talk of a desire to achieve progress in the sphere of limiting the arms race; on the other hand there is immediate destruction of any sensible basis for solving this problem by reducing the entire sense of possible talks to the imposition of substantial restrictions on Soviet military power. There is not even a mention here of equality or identical security. But after all, it is only by observing this principle that the achievement of positive results in any talks is possible.

[Semeyko] Washington is adhering to the position that the concept of detente has allegedly lost its meaning and therefore that only force, not talks and an expansion of cooperation between East and West, should be given priority. Never before has the dissatisfaction of the broadest European circles over NATO's twofold decision been as strong as it has been lately.

[Vasilyev] You were saying, Lev Semenovich, that the NATO plans for deploying Euromissiles are arousing increasing concern and mounting protests in Western Europe. I should like to draw attention to the fact that this did not occur immediately and that these attitudes are now much stronger than they were 1 and 1/2 years ago, when Washington managed to impose the dangerous decision. I think that there are fully understandable reasons for this. First, time has proved that the second part of the twofold decision--the promise to start talks with the Soviet Union on controlling nuclear forces in the theater of military actions--was (?tacked on) to the main decision concerning the production and deployment of missiles in order to divert attention and to calm the public and put them to sleep. After all, it was shortly after this that Washington stated that it was freezing the process of ratifying the SALT II treaty, which had already been signed. Then American diplomacy started to sabotage all the other negotiations on limiting or reducing arms.

Second, I would particularly like to stress that during this period fresh facts came to light showing the deadly danger for Western Europe itself of the American plan to deploy Euromissiles. No sooner had the Europeans had time to ponder the meaning of the NATO decision than news began to be heard from across the ocean of the adoption by the American administration of what is called Directive No 59. As you will recall, this official Washington document develops the thought of the possibility and acceptability of a limited nuclear war. On whose territory, then, is the Pentagon intending to wage this limited nuclear war? Confronting these facts, it became clear to the Europeans that the unenviable role of the Pentagon's nuclear hostages is assigned to them.

[Semeyko] In these conditions, conditions where resistance in Western Europe to U.S. attempts to site its Euromissiles on European soil proves to be so strong, Washington has found itself forced to maneuver somehow in order to find some way out of the difficult political position which has formed. This way out was found in Rome; the U.S. agreed to hold talks with the Soviet Union, preliminary ones to begin with and then, as Haig stated, official talks between the USSR and USA. At the same time, the U.S. stated through its secretary of state that the nuclear arsenals of Britain and France will not be discussed at those talks.

Of course, there are important positive features in such a decision; the ice has been broken, as they say--or, to put it more carefully, may have been broken. The United States has agreed to a Eurostrategic dialogue, and this in itself is quite important.

[Ariyevich] At the same time, many Western European commentators are fairly skeptical about the promise of Alexander Haig, U.S. secretary of state, to begin talks with the Soviet Union on medium-range nuclear missiles by the end of the year. Let us look, for instance, at the new appointments in Washington to posts connected with arms limitation and with holding talks on this theme. Eugene Rostow, chairman of the extreme rightwing organization, the Committee on the Present Danger, and a zealous opponent of arms limitation on the basis of equal security, has been appointed head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; and Lt Gen Edward Rowny, who fought fiercely against the SALT II treaty, will be the chief U.S. spokesman at talks on arms control and disarmament. It is difficult to expect hard work in the field of military detente from these people, even though there is no other path for the world. Sooner or later Reagan's people will have to realize this, too.

[Semeyko] There is another typical feature. Even after Haig had stated the USA's agreement to begin talks with the Soviet Union, one of the President's closest advisers, Meese stated that from his point of view such talks are unlikely in the near future. One is put on the alert also by the concept of linkage which remains in the U.S. stand; they say talks will take place, but only on condition of the so-called good behavior of the Soviet Union. As we know, this is an old idea of theirs. Our country has never built its policy according to U.S. plans, and will not do so. Setting demands that the USSR should make a radical alteration to its principled approach to the resolution of these or those international problems means living in an unreal world.

[Vasilyev] Evidently the West European NATO partners have obediently supported the decision prepared well in advance in Washington. Incidentally, as we know, the Republicans often accused Carter of spending all of his 4 years in an unreal world, but in fact, the new U.S. leadership is setting off for the same place when it proclaims some kind of code of behavior as part of their conditions.

[Ariyevich] In brief, everything is once again subordinated to winning time to implement the plans to site U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

[Semeyko] Quite so, Gennadiy Vladimirovich. I would like to add that profound disappointment is also caused by the fact that the NATO session, under pressure from the United States, rejected the Soviet proposal to establish a moratorium on the European siting of new medium-range nuclear weapons from both the NATO countries and the USSR. This proposal has received the most positive appraisal throughout the world, because its implementation could create truly favorable conditions for the talks. Those taking part in the talks would not have a sword of Damocles hanging over them in the form of nuclear missiles continually emerging in various parts of Europe. The nuclear balance would be stabilized for the period of the talks, and stabilized at its current state of balance. It there were a moratorium, the task of reducing the balance in an equitable manner would be resolved in a much more productive way. However, NATO rejects the idea and rejects it under direct pressure from the USA. Typical in this respect is the statement made by Haig, at the NATO Council session, and I quote, The United States unconditionally rejects the Soviet proposal for a moratorium, and for this reason NATO must do likewise. Must. There we have the formula of naked U.S. diktat. The West European's rejection of the moratorium, reaffirmation of their agreement to upgrade arms, is essentially the price they have paid for the U.S. agreement to the talks. This is, in fact, the essence of the compromise reached in Rome.

Madrid CSCE Discussed

[Ariyevich] Diktat is also having an effect on the Madrid meeting. This week, following a short recess, the Madrid CSCE meeting resumed. One could say that the meeting is finishing. The new Soviet proposals presented at the 26th CPSU Congress are essentially leading it out of the deadend. They provide the opportunity to resolve the difficulties which exist and at the same time create good conditions for the achievement of positive results. They have recieved a high appraisal both in Madrid and throughout the world. Reaffirming its earlier proposals, the Soviet Union has also proposed a substantial expansion of the zone of confidence-building measures. We are prepared to extend them to all of the European territory in the USSR, on the condition that a corresponding expansion is made by the Western states. This can undoubtedly be of tangible assistance both in resolving the burning, topical issues and in achieving a relaxation of tension and military detente on the European Continent. For all those who are truly dedicated to the cause of detente, who would like to see Europe go further along the path laid in Helsinki, this can only produce a feeling of satisfaction.

However, one's attention is drawn to the completely opposite approach of the NATO leaders at the Madrid meeting. The communique of the Rome session of the North Atlantic bloc's Council presents a whole set of conditions on which, in the opinion of the NATO people, the success of the meeting is supposed to depend. Among them, the unconditional acceptance by the Soviet Union of the West's proposal for extension of confidence-building measures to the entire European Continent from the shores of the Atlantic to the Urals. As before the question of a corresponding expansion of the zone of confidence-building measures by the Western states remains unanswered.

[Vasilyev] I should like to draw your attention to the fact that Western propaganda is obviously trying to devalue the importance of the Madrid meeting. Businesslike talks, a constructive dialogue and peace proposals hinder those who have decided to intensify international tension and to confront the socialist countries and the arms race.

[Ariyevich] In Soviet leadership circles, the TASS statement notes, it is considered that the vital interests of all peoples insistently demand a transition to a sensible, realistic path of talks based on equality and on the rejection of attempts to either upset the military equilibrium which we have or to dictate one's will to others. It is toward this path that the broad program of proposals and initiatives put forward from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress is directed.

[Vasilyev] In an effort to distract the Madrid meeting from a businesslike discussion of the most important issues of international security, the delegates of the NATO countries--primarily the U.S. delegates--have given many speeches about human rights. But who in today's world is violating human rights. And who is defending them? The rights of the working people are subjected to the crudest violation in the capitalist countries. Let us recall the recent events in London's Brixton area, where the police clubbed black British citizens. Let us recall last year's disturbances in the U.S. city of Miami, finally, let us take the current events in Ulster.

Situation in Northern Ireland

[Ariyevich] Yes, Northern Ireland is once again on the verge of civil war. The immediate cause of the fresh and acute worsening of the situation in Ulster is Robert Sands' death in the Long Kesh prison camp, following a 66-day hunger strike. Robert Sands was a member of the British Parliament, elected by the population when he has already in prison. He was a member of the Irish republican movement which supports giving civil and political rights to the Catholic minority of Northern Ireland. Sands demanded political prisoner status for people like himself, and there are quite a lot of them languishing in Ulster's prisons. The Thatcher government preferred the death of an MP who, incidentally, won more votes than Margaret Thathcer herself, to admitting that there are political prisoners in Great Britain.

[Vasilyev] In the years that I worked as a correspondent in London, I visited Ireland many times, both the north and the south, the Irish Republic. I met both Catholics and Protestants, members of the republican movement, Protestant extremists, politicians and British soldiers. And every time I thought, what a long-suffering people, what a lot of troubles have fallen to them. Who is blame? If we are to give a brief answer, it is British imperialism. Ireland was Britain's first colony.

Eight centuries of British domination have left deep scars on the body of the Emerald Isle, particularly the actions 60 years ago in 1921. It was then that, on the run from the blows of the national liberation movement which had arisen in Ireland, London decided to partition the country. The southern part was granted independence. The northern part--the six counties--remained under British domination. It was a very calculated and insidious move; not only was the country divided, but so was the population of Ulster. The northern part was carved out in such a way that the minority within the island as a whole--the Protestants, descendants of the conquerors--became the majority on the north, 1 million out of the 1.5 million-strong population of Northern Ireland. In implementing a policy of discrimination against the Catholic minority and stirring up enmity between the two communities, the British landlords and bankers believed that they could rule in the north forever.

One might say that delayed action bombs were set which are exploding today. It is particularly intolerable that those Irish who belong to the Catholic community--and what is precisely important is not religion, but belonging to this community; it does not matter if you are atheist--have the status of second-class citizens, white Negroes in a way. They cannot count on a decent job or decent housing, and are almost deprived of representation in the bodies of authority. Here is an example. There is a large shipyard in Belfast belonging to the Harland and Wolff Company. Out of 10,000 workers at the yard only 300 are Catholics, and even these do secondary jobs. However, it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain such a situation. Our age is the age of the collapse of colonialism, the growth of the struggle for social progress and an upsurge in people's national self-awareness.

[Arivevich] George Bernard Shaw, the great son of the Irish people, liked to talk in paradoxes. One of the phrases he coined is: Two nations divided by a common language. He said that about relations between the Irish and British. However, this is not the fault of the people of the two neighboring countries: Their rulers are to blame.

The imperialists do not wish to reconcile themselves to the fact that the world in which they went about giving orders and played the master for so long is refusing to serve and sumbit to them, and is fully determined to go its own way. The imperialists have no time for the will of the people or for the laws of history. The liberation struggle makes them indignant; they call it terrorism. They use any pretext--and if one does not exist, they invent one--to interfere in the affairs of other people.

Kampuchean Situation Noted

Washington and Beijing's hostile intrigues against the People's Republic of Kampuchea have recently intensified. "We are for an expansion of resistance in Kampuchea," the New York TIMES quotes the extremely frank statement of a U.S. State Department spokesman. The issue of preparations for armed intervention against Kampuchea was on the agenda at the talks held in Washington this week between American leaders and Sawetsila, the Thai minister of foreign affairs. It is precisely on the territory of this country that the enemies of the Kampuchean revolution have set up their strong points. With the USA, the other leader of the provocative anti-Kampuchean campaign is Beijing. According to American press reports, this Washington accomplice has already supplied the Pol Pot gangs with arms sufficient to equip four or five battalions.

[Semeyko] What is involved above all is a desire at all costs to complete in the near future the knocking-together of the so-called "united front" made up of various types of renegades of the Kampuchean people. It is noteworthy that Beijing and Washington prefer to rely on the remnants of the Pol Pot bandits as their main support for intensifying hostile actions against People's Kampuchea. They are the main part of the so-called"third force," at the head of which it is proposed to place Norodom Sihanouk, the former prince of Cambodia, and Son Sann, the former premier in the Sihanouk government.

[Vasilyev] This idea has met with warm approval in Washington. The question was discussed during Son Sann's recent stay in the American capital. As is known, Son Sann's government was toppled in 1970 with the direct involvement of the USA. Now, Son Sann has been greeted in the American capital with open arms.

[Ariyevich] And Norodom Sihanouk has even moved closer to his protectors. He has once again moved from Pyongyang, where he has been living recently, to Beijing. Although he long ago declared his renunciation of political activity, the prince is now very active in encouraging the fuss being made around him by the Western and Chinese special services. In other words he is just bargaining over the conditions on which he is prepared to sell himself and to head the so-called respectable alliance of the enemies of People's Kampuchea. In the past, Sihanouk himself admitted on repeated occasions that Pol Pot and his assistants had savagely killed 3,000,000 Kampucheans. Now, speaking at a news conference in Beijing he recalled that five of his sons and 15 grandchildren were among those who had been tortured to death. Because Sihanouk is essentially prepared to head the remnants of the renegade gangs, this statement seems to be inappropriate. Or can it be that he is using even the memory of his lost sons to raise his own stature?

[Semeyko] The hostile maneuvers over Kampuchea are directed against its people, who in difficult circumstances are healing the grievous wounds of the past and, step by step, advancing down the path of rebirth. The results of the elections to the National Assembly were surely objective indicators of the successful reconstruction of a new Kampuchean society, a reflection of its united will. Ninety-nine percent of the electorate took part in the voting. A total of 117 deputies--workers, peasants and representatives of the intelligentsia and national minorities--were elected. The achievements of the Kampuchean people in all spheres of life in Kampuchea, this truly long-suffering country which has lived through both the horrors of American bombing and the harsh consequences of Beijing's crimes.

[Vasilyev] In Phnom Penh this week an international Conference of Solidarity With the People of Kampuchea, called at the initiative of the African and Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, was concluded. The conference resolutely condemned the collusion of imperialism and the Beijing expansionists and called on all progressive forces on earth to give the Kampuchean people extensive support in the construction of a peaceful, independent and democratic Kampuchea, which is an important factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

[Ariyevich] Calculations of hampering the development of the socialist countries or the struggle of peoples for national freedom and social justice using threats, economic blockade or military aggression are ridiculous, stressed Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the meeting in Kiev. World War II and the 3 and 1/2 decades which have elapsed since then have shown clearly enough that such methods not only bring no benefit to the imperialists, but yield results which are the opposite of what they wanted. Events on the international arena, stressed Comrade Brezhnev, remind one increasingly urgently that peace is not a blessing which is given automatically. Regrettably, it is not so. Peace is under threat, and under serious threat at that. We must struggle for peace. Resisting the policy of those who admire military adventures and instead coming out in favor of strengthening universal peace today signifies coming to the defense of the very life of mankind, the defense of everything great, noble and priceless which has been created by people over millenia.

With that, we end our program and take our leave. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

PRAVDA ON WALDHEIM COMMENTS ON USSR'S UN ROLE

LD110921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 81 p 4

[TASS correspondents report: "Averting the Threat to Peace"]

[Text] New York, 2 May--UN Secretary General K. Waldheim gave a high assessment of the Soviet Union's role in UN activity and the Soviet proposals for restraining the arms race and strengthening international security. In a talk with TASS correspondents he said:

As one of the UN founder-states and a permanent member of the Security Council, the Soviet Union plays an important part in the organization's activity. This significance of the Soviet Union, fully recognized by the UN Charter, is a reflection of the realities of the present-day world. The USSR's central role in the examination of all basic issues in the UN organs is known to all. In the years to come, when the United Nations must make efforts to prevent the further deterioration of international relations, the Soviet Union's continuing support for UN goals will be a key element in the successful fulfillment of this task.

I was tremendously interested, K. Waldheim stressed, to read the disarmament proposals and other foreign policy initiatives put forward by President L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. All these proposals emphasize in one form or another the need for international dialogue. These proposals deserve the most serious examination at appropriate forums.

The eighties, K. Waldheim continued, were proclaimed by the UN General Assembly as the second decade of disarmament. The United Nations' main task in this period must be to end the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, which to an increasing degree is a sinister threat to man's very existence.

During my forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union, the UN secretary general said, I hope to discuss with Soviet leaders the main aspects of the present international situation, with particular emphasis on problems on the UN agenda. I hope that my visit to the USSR will help to enhance the United Nations' effectiveness in averting the threat to world peace and creating a more stable international climate.

RESULTS OF SUZUKI VISIT TO WASHINGTON VIEWED

LD091930 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 9 May 81

[By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 9 May, TASS--The talks between President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, which came to a close late Friday night, were the first official contact between the leaders of the USA and Japan after the new administration took office in Washington and a new prime minister placed himself at the head of the Cabinet of Ministers in Tokyo in summer last year. The meeting which was thoroughly prepared during the past months was held against the background of the frantic campaign launched by Washington with a view to whipping up military preparations of the U.S. Far Eastern partner and to shift on to it a considerable part of the militarist burden which the USA bears in the Pacific Ocean area. The acute conflict which has been brought about by the influx of Japanese cars to the U.S. market was prompting the campaign. An obvious exasperation and even tension was felt in U.S.-Japanese relations on the eve of the meeting.

Have the present talks smoothed all things over in this respect? Of course not. However, judging by the final communique and by the pronouncements of the participants in the meeting, the U.S. side managed to secure that Tokyo align with Washington to a greater extent. The contents of the document signed in the U.S. capital largely resemble the communique which was adopted by the recent NATO Council session in Rome.

In that communqiue, too, many aspects of the present complex international situation are viewed through the distorting glass of anti-Sovietism which increasingly manifests itself in the foreign policy course of the new U.S. administration. Having emphasised that the U.S.-Japanese security treaty is the basis of Japan's policy, the Japanese side has made an obvious curtsy to Washington's demands that Tokyo be linked more closely with the U.S. global military-political strategy. One cannot fail to note that in the joint communique, for the first time in the entire post-war period, relationships between the USA and Japan were referred to as allied ones. The previous documents of this kind contained only words about "equal partnership." This is far from being a formal concession by the Japanese side to Washington which now places its relations with Tokyo on the same footing as with NATO allies.

The final communique contains Japan's promise to make efforts in the cause of developing its military might in the adjacent waters and air space. Speaking at the National Press Club in Washington at the close of the talks, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki stated that Japan's obligation to patrol sea and air space up to a distance of several hundreds of miles was meant here. However, a U.S. State Department spokesman virtually 'corrected' the Japanese prime minister by pointing out that the radius of action of the Japanese Navy and the Air Force is supposed to be increased up to a thousand miles.

The U.S. side holds that such, so to say, 'division of labour' will make it possible to shift on to Japan a number of functions which are now being performed by the U.S. Seventh Fleet which will be thus released for further actions in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. Thereby Japan is being attached to Washington's aggressive actions in the region. If one adds to that the consent by Tokyo to broaden support to the reactionary regimes in Asia and Africa, regimes which Washington is counting upon, Japan's orientation towards U.S. global strategy will become still more evident. But such an orientation leads to sacrificing the Japanese people's national interests to 'allied solidarity' with the USA. When the prime minister was leaving for the USA, the Japanese public expressed the wish that his meeting with the new occupant of the White House would not lead to an increase in Japan's dependence on the USA.

The newspaper MAINICHI wrote for example that Japan should "keep at a safe distance from the U.S. foreign-policy ship which sails without a strictly plotted course" in order to avoid a politically much more serious tragedy than the one which occurred near the Japanese shores recently when a U.S. nuclear-powered submarine rammed into a Japanese freighter. But as is seen the Japanese ruling circles do not want to heed this reasonable advice.

U.S., ISRAEL, EGYPT MILITARY MEETS 'SECRETLY'

LD081736 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Washington, 8 May, TASS--A secret meeting of military experts of the United States, Israel and Egypt has ended here. The experts discussed the specific details of the plan of setting up a so-called multinational force in the Sinai Peninsula with the help of which Washington clearly intends to intensify U.S. interference in an explosive area of the Middle East. Although no official reports were published on the results of the meeting, it is known that preparations for deploying the multinational force go on at a stepped up pace. According to a report by the Washington POST, the American administration has already elaborated a draft agreement on this force in line with which it is to consist of 2,500 servicemen to be stationed in the Sinai Peninsula on a permanent basis. The United States is working to complement a "highly mobile American infantry battalion" by troops contributed to the force by Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

However, according to the NBC television company, the United States "is prepared" to broaden its participation and to become the only country which will assume the function of "keeping the peace on the Sinai." As a result, the multinational force will be manned exclusively by American servicemen.

News analysts also point out that in any case an American contingent of the "Sinai troops" will become one of the key components of the Rapid Deployment Force which is being knocked together by the United States for the discharge of policing functions in the "hot spots" of the planet, above all, in the Middle East.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S.-EGYPTIAN ARMS-FOR-BASES DEAL

LD081307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "They Are Receiving a Bridgehead"]

[Text] Cairo, 4 May--Egyptian Defense Minister M. Abu Ghazalah's visit to the United States has come to an end. To judge by press reports, its results were: First, the United States will speed up arms supplies to Egypt and, second, it will step up its military "presence" in this country.

The basic arms deliveries will be made within the framework of the previously envisaged program to the sum of almost $4 billion. In other words, Egypt will simply start to be given what it was already promised long ago. Under these conditions far greater significance attaches to the fact that in exchange the United States will receive guarantees from Egypt regarding the "assimilation" of its territory.

It is a question of the Pentagon's actual use of the Ras Banas Egyptian base on the Red Sea. Although the details of the talks on this score are being kept secret, some of them were set out by Abu Ghazalah himself in an interview with the Washington POST. According to him in the very near future Cairo and Washington will exchange relevant letters, after which agreement will be reached on the provision of "privileges" at this base for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. To adapt the base to its needs the United States will finance work on its modernization. It is planned to "resolve the question" in full before President as-Sadat's visit to the United States, scheduled for this summer.

MOSCOW NOTES SRI LANKAN PORT USED BY U.S. NAVY

BK091525 Moscow in Bengali to Bangladesh 1300 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] The American helicopter carrier Belleau Wood and the dock landing ship Thomaston have arrived in Colombo. In this connection commentator (Viktor Siliakov) writes: A number of American warships led by the aircraft carrier Ranger visited a Colombo port last March, while Australian warships with the aircraft carrier Melbourne visited the port in October.

Last September crewmen from some American warships enjoyed rest and recreation there. Admiral Long, commander of the American Armed Forces in the Pacific, and Vice Admiral Trosti, commander of the Seventh Fleet, have inspected Colombo port. On the basis of the brief list of these events, a firm conclusion can be drawn--that the Pentagon is bringing Colombo port under its control as a dependable site.

It is well known that ships like the Thomaston are being used to transport the so-called task force to areas where, according to Washington, force should be applied.

Only a few days ago, speaking in Chicago, U.S. Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger said that the United States should be ready to carry out any kind of war in any region. In other words, it should remain alert to protect its selfish interests in the developing countries from the hands of national liberation movements and revolution.

Extraordinary use is to be made of the Belleau Wood while it is in Colombo. Its heavy helicopters will carry and fix the equipment for the relay station which is to be built in Sri Lanka at U.S. cost. Reports say that Sri Lanka can also make use of the new relay station, but it seems that at first the Pentagon's orders will be heard over the air and in this way the Pentagon will present its new war policy to Asian nations.

It is obvious from Weinberger's statement in Chicago that the Pentagon will try to get as many military base facilities as possible in foreign countries, especially in the Indian Ocean region. In view of this, perhaps Sri Lankan officials are unnecessarily proclaiming their assurance that they do not approve of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean. After developing ties with the Pentagon it is perhaps not surprising to hear from Colombo that certain difficulties have developed in arrangements for holding the international conference on the Indian Ocean this year in the Sri Lankan capital. Instead of drawing up pragmatic programs to materialize the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, some people are, in fact, engaged in encouraging an increase in U.S. military might in the region.

The Pentagon's military bases in Somalia, Kenya, Diego Garcia and the Philippines and its naked infiltration into and supply of arms to Pakistan undoubtedly create the main obstacles in the way of a restoration of peace in the Indian Ocean. Don't the warmongers realize that under the constant pressure from across the seas they are jeopardizing the destiny not only of their own nations but also of many other nations and people in this region?

HAIG REMARKS ON WORLD LEADERSHIP ROLE HIT

LD101626 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Washington, 10 May, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, immediately after he returned from the Rome session of the NATO Council, made a speech before the Syracuse University on the subject "NATO and the Restoration of American Leadership". The speech was an unseemly exercise in rabid anti-Sovietism and anti-communism and was made in the spirit of the worst times of the cold war, thus providing fresh proof of the claims of U.S. imperialism to world domination.

The imperial global ambitions of the USA were formulated by the secretary of state with a cynicism and arrogance rare even for the present American leadership. He said the main objective of U.S. foreign policy is to establish "a world hospitable" to so-called "American ideas," in other words, Washington would like to usurp the right to recarve the world in accordance with its expansionist designs and in disregard of the legitimate rights and interests of other countries and peoples.

Ignoring the fact that the attempt to impose "pax Americana" on the peoples failed completely during American imperialism's military venture in Vietnam, he said that the United States is determined to restore its leadership in the world.

As follows from A. Haig's speech, Washington chose the notorious policy "from positions of strength" and attainment of military superiority as the main instrument for achieving this aim. He said that military might is of decisive importance for the foreign policy of the United States. In this connection the secretary of state called for strengthening military alliances, especially the aggressive NATO bloc.

Trying to justify such a policy, the U.S. secretary of state referred, as he did many times before, to the mythical "Soviet menace". He viciously attacked the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and ascribed non-existing "aggressive intentions" to the Soviet Union.

A. Haig insisted on the need for "coordination" of action by Western countries in pursuing a policy of confrontation with regard to the Soviet Union. He also tried to drive a wedge between the developing countries and the world socialism, their natural ally in the anti-imperialist struggle.

He spoke of the imaginary "Soviet menace and used this false talk as a screen to cover up the predatory policy of imperialist monopolies in developing countries, which were declared to be zones of "vital interests" of the USA.

A. Haig praised in every way the NATO decision, reaffired recently at the Rome session of the NATO Council, to deploy new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe and qualified this as the main result of the NATO Council's session. He mentioned only in passing, however, the possibility of resuming, towards the end of the year, the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe.

This shows once more **that** by promising its allies at the Rome session to hold such talks Washington wanted, first of all, to force down the growing wave of opposition in many countries against the militaristic plans of the USA and NATO.

Alexander Haig's speech contained some vague statements on the need for "restraint" and "reciprocity" in East-West relations, but a closer look at these statements makes it clear that by "restraint" Haig meant Dulles' notorious term of "restraining" the Soviet Union and by "reciprocity" he meant only unilateral concessions from the Warsaw Treaty countries and a violation of the basic principle of equality and equal security.

At a time when Haig was speaking of the home policy of the socialist countries, a mass student demonstration was taking place at the Syracuse University in protest against the administration's economic program which provides for a sharp reduction of appropriations for social needs for the sake of increasing military spending.

The irresponsible statment made by the U.S. secretary of state shows once more that the present American administration has started in earnest to whip up militaristic hysteria. Alexander Haig seems to trying not to yield the palm in this matter either to the Pentagon or to the so-called "White House team". [sentence as received]

Levchenko Commentary

LD101342 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 10 May 81

[By TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko]

[Text] Washington, 10 May, TASS--U.S. State Secretary Alexander Haig delivered an address "NATO and the Restoration of American Leadership" at the Syracuse University.

In that speech, Haig again was exercising rabid anti-Sovietism and anti-communism and voicing the United States claims to world supremacy. The head of the U.S. State Department expressed global ambitions of the United States with even greater cynicism than it is typical for the present U.S. leadership. He described as the main objective of the U.S. foreign policy not at all safeguarding of peace, averting the threat of nuclear war overhanging mankind but the creation of "a world hospitable" to the so-called American ideals. In other words, Washington assumes the "right" to recarve the world to its liking, flouting lawful interests of other countries and peoples, to impose on it "Pax Americana". Ignoring on purpose the fact that such a policy had a crushing failure during the military venture of U.S. imperialism in Vietnam, Haig declared "We are determined to restore American leadership".

It is clear from the pronouncements of the state secretary that the notorious policy from the positions of strength is seen as the main tool of achieving this aim. Haig's address abounds in calls for the build-up of U.S. military might, for the strengthening of military alliances, above all, of the aggressive NATO bloc.

Seeking to justify this aggressive course of the United States in the international arena, he resorted again to the hackneyed allegations about "Soviet menace". Making vicious sallies against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, grossly slandering the Soviet Union's home policy, the socialist system. Haig picked up from the garbage heap of history the notorious thesis about the need to "restrain" the Soviet Union, the thesis that has been the foundation of the cold-war politics in the post-war years. He insisted on the need of coordinated action of Western countries in conducting the policy of confrontation with regard to the Soviet Union, tried to drive a wedge between developing countries and their natural ally in the anti-imperialist struggle, the camp of socialism, tried to present himself as a "defender" of new states against the "Soviet menace".

He lauded ıe decision adopted recently by the NATO session in Rome under Washington's pressure to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. His pronouncements showed again that the United States "consent" to the opening of the talks with the USSR on medium-range nuclear arms in Europe is nothing but the cover whose aim is to dampen the protests of the West European public and to impose on peoples a new dangerous spiral of the nuclear arms race.

While Haig was delivering his address, some 200 people held a demonstration at the university in protest against militarisation of the U.S. economy, against the policy of backing the repressive Salvadoran regime conducted by Washington. But as a correspondent of the CBS television company noted, Haig ignored the demonstrators....

AIMS OF SECRETARY WEINBERGER'S EUROPEAN TOUR NOTED

LD101702 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0952 GMT 10 May 81

[Report by TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko]

[Text] Washington, 10 May, TASS--U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger is off on another trip to West Europe. He will visit Britain, Belgium and Portugal and will attend the NATO Military Planning Committee session in Brussels 12-13 May.

Observers note that the Pentagon chief will strive at the Brussels session for the working-out of concrete measures to implement the decision on the deployment of 600 U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. In particular, as admitted by Maj Gen R. Bowman, head of the Directorate for European Affairs at the Pentagon, Weinberger will insist on a final decision on the location of U.S. missiles on West European territory. He will also insist on a decision on a series of other questions linked with the activization of NATO military preparations in Europe.

It is expected that the NATO defense ministers will outline the areas for NATO bases for the "rapid deployment" in West Europe, where it is planned to send U.S. military reinforcements "if a crisis arises." At the same time, the head of the U.S. Defense Department intends to again raise the question of broadening the netowrk of "frontline storage" bases, where supplies of arms, ammunition, fuel, provisions and medicines for NATO forces would be kept. He also intends to raise the question of coordinating the activities of the NATO military forces commands, and of the standardization of arms.

On his way to Brussels, C. Weinberger will visit London where he will discuss Britain's plan to form an interventionist Rapid Deployment Force on the U.S. model. The Pentagon and London plan to use these forces for aggressive actions in "trouble spots" of the world. They will have a police function in the suppression of national liberation wars in the Near East, Asia, Africa and Latin America, and will also ensure access for Western imperialist powers to the natural resources of the developing countries, especially Near Eastern oil.

After the session in Brussels, the U.S. secretary of defense will visit Portugal to again demand that Lisbon take a more active part in NATO military preparations, and to extend the agreement on use of the military bases in the Azores. It is well-known that the Pentagon strategists highly value these bases as a "transshipping point" for the movement of U.S. troops and arms to West Europe and the Near East.

SENATE HEARINGS ON CIA ACTIVITIES REPORTED

LD101508 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Washington--The United States, having unleashed a cynical campaign to fight international terrorism, intends to step up sharply and expand the secret operations of the CIA as is shown by the hearings held in the newly-hatched Senate Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism, and addressed by the director of the CIA, Casey, and veteran spy (Murray). The session was chaired by Senator Der[illegible]n who now heads the subcommittee, and who, a few years ago, took part in the barbarous ra[illegible]s on peaceful Vietnamese civilians. The hearings have demonstrated the desire of the ruli[illegible] U.S. circles to press ahead with the secret subversive activity of the CIA while covering up with the clamor of a shameless anti-Soviet campaign under the pretext of fighting terrorism. Thus, the chairman of the subcommittee asserted that the United States, in the interests of its own national security, must gain control of terrorist activity throughout the world by expanding its secret intelligence operations. It is absolutely necessary, (Gamber) said, for the United States to have a strong and effective intelligence apparatus. The CIA director, in turn, stressed President Reagan's determination to intensify the U.S. intelligence potential. A bill under discussion by the subcommittee provides for persons guilty of publishing in the press data about the activities of the intelligence agencies to be punished as criminals, CIA accountability to the measures to give it a completely free hand. The bill was opposed at the subcommittee session by representatives of the American Civil Liberties Union, [names indistinct]. In a statement submitted to the legislators they emphasized that the bill directly contradicts the American Constitution.

PONOMAREV HOLDS TALKS WITH JAPAN'S SASAKI

LD082026 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 May, TASS--Today, a meeting was held in the CPSU Central Committee of the alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev with Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Party of Democratic Socialists of Japan Ryosaku Sasaki.

During the meeting, opinions were exchanged on topical international problems and questions of Soviet-Japanese relations. Boris Ponomarev noted the importance of the new peace initiatives put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress, stressing that implementation of these Soviet proposals would contribute to consolidating the peace, deepening detente, curbing the arms race, and would meet the interests of the peoples of the whole world. Political parties and movements in different countries, including social-democracy, are called upon to contribute to improving the international situation for the preservation of peace.

Ryosaku Sasaki agreed that the present complex international situation imperatively demands united efforts of all the democratic and peace-loving forces in the struggle against military danger, for easing international tensions, for an end to the arms race and for disarmament.

During the talks, the line of developing the relations of goodneighbourliness and cooperation with Japan was reaffirmed, and the complete groundlessness of assertions about the so-called "Soviet threat" to Japan was noted.

Poland, Gromyko Trip Discussed

OW090047 Tokyo KYODO in English 0039 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Moscow, May 8 KYODO--The Soviet Union is well aware of the Polish crisis but believes the Polish leadership can solve the problems independently, a Soviet official said Friday. Boris Ponomarev, an alternate member of the party's Politburo, made the statement in a meeting with Ryosaku Sasaki, chairman of Japan's Democratic Socialist Party.

Sasaki, here on his way home from the Netherlands where he attended a Socialist International meeting, told reporters Ponomarev said that the Soviet leadership is in constant dialogue with Polish leaders on the crisis.

Before coming here, Sasaki visited Poland for talks with Polish officials as well as leaders of the independent trade union Solidarity. Sasaki said he told Ponomarev, also a secretary of the Central Committee, that Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko should visit Japan to improve strained relations between the two countries. The Soviet official, however, showed a negative attitude toward Sasaki's proposal, saying time for such a visit is not yet ripe, Sasaki said.

'UNBRIDLED MILITARIZATION' IN JAPAN SCORED

LD061415 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 Apr 81 pp 3

[Nikolay Sergeyev commentary: "A Militarist Fever"]

[Text] The Japan Defense Agency has published another militarist opus--a report on the armed forces' actions in a so-called emergency. The document says that the army command has the right to begin combat actions before it receives official authorization from the prime minister, to organize the immediate call of reservists and to requisition land from the population for military needs.

The military-industrial complex is stirring in Japan, fascist and revanchist groupings are becoming more active, and unfounded territorial claims on the USSR have been brought up again. The militarist circles are not confining themselves to the ideological indoctrination of citizens: In accordance with the program for the development of the armed forces, Japan will have 650 combat aircraft by 1987 along with 76 warships and powerful armored subunits.

It is no secret that Washington is inciting Japan to fuel anti-Soviet and militarist hysteria. And Tokyo is lending an attentive ear to the Pentagon's demands while ignoring the interests of its own people. Indeed, the sums devoured by the oversize military budget could have been spent on social needs, for example, on eradicating unemployment which is now running at over 1.2 million.

Japanese progressive forces are rising up against the war fever. They say that the unbridled militarization conducted under pressure from Washington is pushing the country into the abyss of irremediable misery, which has led Japan to national disaster once before.

DRA'S DOST ON TASS STATEMENT ON NATO CONFERENCE

LD092212 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Kabul, 9 May, TASS--The TASS statement [on the NATO foreign ministers meeting in Rome] is a timely and firm rebuff to the hypocritical discourses which are contained in the communique of the NATO council session, Shah Mohammad Dost, the DRA's minister of foreign affairs, told a TASS correspondent. It convincingly exposes the military bloc's aggressive designs which are directed against socialist and other freedom-loving countries.

We in Afghanistan, the minister went on to say, paid special attention to that part of the TASS statement which exposes the falsity and hypocricy of the ruling circles of NATO countries on the question of a political settlement around Afghanistan.

Really, the latest events have convincingly shown that the USA and other NATO countries do not strive to look for a political settlement, Shah Mohammad Dost emphasized.

Moreover, those circles do everything to prevent such a settlement and hamper possibilities for direct contacts between Afghanistan and Pakistan and for bilateral talks between the two countries. It is exactly as a result of imperialist pressure on Pakistan that the ruling circles of that country, in spite of the desire announced by them, though in a cautious form, to hold such negotiations, are not taking any practical steps in this direction.

As far as the DRA's Government is concerned, the minister pointed out, it is ready to start a dialogue with the government of Pakistan in any time.

We are grateful to the Soviet Union for its resolute support for Afghanistan's known proposals directed toward a political settlement, Shah Mohammad Dost said in conclusion.

DRA AGRICULTURE MINISTER LEAVES TASHKENT FOR KABUL

GF101953 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] The visiting DRA minister of agriculture and land reform, Fazel Rahim Momand, left Tashkent for Kabul today. In a statement to Tashkent radio correspondent prior to his departure to Kabul, Fazel Rahim Momand said: During my visit to the Uzbek SSR, I have had the opportunity to observe developments in many fields and to hold fruitful talks. My visit has contributed to the traditional friendly relations between the two countries. The achievements of the Uzbek SSR in the agricultural and social fields (?inspire) DRA agricultural experts. I believe that benefiting from the achievements of the Uzbek SSR in the field of agriculture is useful and important for the DRA.

NEW SOVIET 'HANDBOOK' ON AFGHANISTAN REVIEWED

LD111031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 May 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Book review by Candidate of Historical Sciences V. Basov: "Our Neighbor Afghanistan"]

[Text] Soviet readers have the opportunity to discover a new handbook on Afghanistan (note) ("The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a Handbook" ["DRA, Spravochnik"], Moscow, Nauka Publishing House Main Editorial Board for Eastern Literature, 1981). The work contains extensive information on the country and its population and on the history, economy, foreign policy, culture and state political system of Afghanistan. The appendix is very useful, including as it does a very important political and legal document--the basic principles of the DRA--which is essentially the provisional Afghan Constitution. The authors thus provide a good documentary basis for the section on the DRA state system and, at the same time, enable anyone interested in the problems of modern Afghanistan to enjoy a good translation of the full text of the basic principles.

The handbook's historical sketch covers events of Afghan history from ancient times to the present day and provides an analysis of the complex processes of Afghan society's evolution. It rightly devotes a great deal of attention to questions relating to the growth of social contradictions in Afghanistan after it gained independence in 1919 and shows the formation of the social forces which carried out the April revolution in 1978. The section gives a detailed account, based on a wealth of factual material, of the events of the post-April period: the reforms carried out by the government of the young DRA, the PDPA's efforts to unite all progressive forces on the platform of national democratic revolution, and the difficulties on that path created by the actions of international reaction and Afghan counterrevolution.

There is a systematic history of the emergence of the PDPA and a description of the main spheres of its activity. A lot of attention is paid to Afghan foreign policy and, in particular, the multifaceted Soviet-Afghan ties and mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries. There is profound treatment of questions relating to the development of the Afghan economy, including finance, agriculture, industry and foreign trade.

The handbook "The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan" will undoubtedly be of interest to a wide range of readers.

TASHKENT CITES DANGERS OF MILITARIZING PAKISTAN

GF081202 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 6 May carries a commentary entitled: "Pakistan is Pursuing a Militarist Line." The radio states that since the dissolution of the military alliances to which Pakistan belonged, the U.S. Congress has always favored extending aid to this country. As a result of this stand, Pakistan has recently requested that the United States make available an aid program worth $12 billion. It notes: "However, this aid is not aimed at boosting the economic situation of the Pakistani people. Instead of essential [words indistinct], Pakistan has requested warplanes, tanks, missiles and other arms. Instead of [word indistinct] ships, U.S. warships carrying arms aid are cruising in Pakistani waters. Instead of aircraft carrying medicine to the Pakistani people suffering from various ailments, the aircraft that fly over Pakistani airspace are U.S. bombers and spy planes."

Noting that the United States is forcing Pakistan to step up its rearmament, the radio asks: "What is the cause of this? The U.S. administration regards the military government of Pakistan as its ally in its subversive activities against the DRA people. It will be recalled that U.S. officials have made it known that they intend to increase the arms aid that is being extended to Afghan counterrevolutionaries in Pakistan. Statements to this effect are evidence that Afghan counterrevolutionaries are using American arms against the DRA and that Pakistani officials are [words indistinct]." It also notes that the Afghan counterrevolutionaries have used American-made chemical poisons to contaminate farms in the DRA near the Pakistani border and adds that they obtained these chemicals from Pakistani officials.

In referring to American views regarding Pakistan, the radio notes that the United States wants to use this country to promote its own interests. Recalling that the recent history of the area reveals that Pakistan has used U.S. arms against India, the radio claims that the U.S. intelligence networks are currently engaged in using Pakistan to maintain their subversive activities against the Iranian Government.

The radio concludes: "The intention behind militarizing Pakistan is based on the desire to maintain tension in South and Southeast Asia. The military government of Pakistan has chosen to militarize its country. This is the wrong policy, for it leads to conflict with neighboring countries. This policy sacrifices the interests of the Pakistani people for the sake of U.S. domination and PRC [word indistinct]."

KANIA, OLSZOWSKI ATTEND WARSAW VICTORY CEREMONY

LD092334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Wreaths and flowers were laid in Warsaw today at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier to mark the 36th anniversary of victory over fascist Germany. Taking part in the ceremony were Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and other party and state leaders. Wreaths and flowers were also laid at the cemetery of the mausoleum of Soviet servicemen. Taking part in this ceremony were Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, military chiefs of the Polish Armed Forces, a delegation of the National Unity Front, and representatives of the capital's public. The laying of wreaths and flowers took place in other voivodship centers and population areas where Soviet servicemen who gave their lives for the liberation of the Polish people from the German Fascist invaders are buried.

The ceremonial laying of wreaths at memorials to the Soviet liberator army also took place in Sofia, Budapest and Bucharest.

KANIA, MOCZAR ADDRESSES VICTORY DAY MEETING

LD102000 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] A solemn meeting was held in Warsaw marking Victory Day and the 60th anniversary of the third Silesian uprising. It was attended by First Secretary of PZPR Central Committee Stanislaw Kania, head of government Wojciech Jaruzelski, and other Polish leaders.

Speaking at the meeting, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo Mieczyslaw Moczar stated: We are turning our thoughts today to our ally, the Soviet Union. On Polish soil there lie the remains of 600,000 Soviet soldiers. The Polish-Soviet comradeship-in-arms created by the common fight against the Hitlerites, Mieczyslaw Moczar said, is the basis of our joint responsibility for peace in Europe.

The speaker stressed that Poles will never allow the bases of their independence and security to be violated.

United Patroitic Front Urged

LD101410 Moscow TASS in English 1349 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 May, TASS--A celebration meeting of Warsaw's working people was held here to mark Victory Day and the 60th anniversary of the third Silesian uprising.

M. Moczar, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, and chairman of the Central Council of the Fighters' Union for Freedom and Democracy, said at the meeting: we are turning today our thoughts to our ally, the Soviet Union. 600,000 Red Army soldiers lie buried in Polish soil. Polish-Soviet comradeship-in-arms, which was born in the joint struggle against Hitlerism, has become an important historical factor for both states and peoples, a guarantee of friendship and cooperation. This comradeship-in-arms is today the basis of our common responsibility--together with all Warsaw Treaty countries--in the struggle for peace on the European Continent.

Let those who want to push our country off the socialist road, remember that we shall never allow them to destroy the mainstays of our independence and security. We urge all patriots, all people of goodwill to form a united front of reason and civic responsibility, the speaker went on. Let us follow the road of socialist renovation.

Speaking of difficulties encountered during socialist renovation M. Moczar said: We have a historical chance but we are also facing serious dangers. We can use this chance and avert the threat only by pooling all the efforts of the people.

The celebration meeting was addressed by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, H. Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State and W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF JOSIP TITO'S DEATH MARKED

Zuravskiy Comment

LD081519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 81 p 4

[Correspondent V. Zuravskiy dispatch: "In Memory of Josip Broz Tito"]

[Text] Belgrade--Today, 4 May, the flags in Yugoslavia are flying at half-mast. It is the first anniversity of the death of Josip Broz Tito, outstanding leader of the fraternal country's peoples and eminent figure in the international communist and workers movement.

In these days Yugoslav communists and all the country's working people are affirming their immutable loyalty to the ideals of revolution and socialism. "We are advancing unshakably and in a single formation along the path on which Comrade Tito led us," the May Day greetings from sociopolitical organizations to Yugoslavia's working people stated.

The working class, the peasants and the people's intelligentsia are currently implementing the plans outlined at the 11th LCY Congress. Competition in honor of the 40th anniversary of the nationwide uprising against the Fascist invaders and the beginning of the national liberation war and the socialist revolution is being launched everywhere.

During these days a mass of material is being published in newspapers and journals on Josip Broz Tito's activity to strengthen the ranks of the communist party, lead the Yugoslav working people's heroic struggle against the fascist invaders, ensure the victory of the socialist revolution, organize the building of the SFRY and strengthen its peoples' fraternity and unity--activity which won him great authority and trust. The mass media are giving extensive coverage to his services as a champion of the cause of peace, relaxation of tension and peaceful coexistence and as one of the Nonaligned Movement's founders.

Together with the Yugoslav communists and working people, Soviet people honor the memory of Josip Broz Tito, who attached great significance to the development of cooperation between the LCY and CPSU and between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

Arbotovskiy Report

LD061704 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 5 May 81

[IZVESTIYA correspondent Vadim Arbotovskiy report from Belgrade]

[Text] Moscow papers report on how Yugoslavia marked the day on which it remembers Josip Broz Tito.

Moscow papers report that a meeting attended by the highest organs of Yugoslavia and the LCY and by delegations from all SFRY republics and autonomous provinces was held in the Great Hall of the SFRY Assembly in Belgrade on 4 May on the occasion of the first anniversary of the death of the outstanding party and state leader of Yugoslavia and prominent official of the international communist and workers' movement. Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, spoke about the life and work of Josip Broz Tito.

IZVESTIYA correspondent Vadim Arbotovskiy reports from Belgrade that the name of the late president of Yugoslavia is associated with the main trends of postwar development: the struggle for peace and disarmament and against imperialism's aggressive machinations; the struggle for the liquidation of the colonial system and for the formation of the Nonaligned Movement.

President Tito was a firm supporter of the consolidation of friendly ties between the SFRY and the Soviet Union. An enormous contribution was made to the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between our two countries by the meetings between Leonid Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito and by the Soviet-Yugoslav documents adopted after these meetings, IZVESTIYA says. Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation is advancing in numerous fields, Comrade Brezhnev stated at the 26th CPSU Congress. The agreed principles and accords constitute a good basis for its further broadening. Soviet-Yugoslav friendship has deep roots, and we do not doubt its future.

Respecting the shining memory of Josip Broz Tito, the Soviet people express their readiness to continue to work tirelessly together with their Yugoslav friends for the consolidation of our traditional friendship and cooperation.

SOVIET-YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC TALKS BEGIN IN MOSCOW

LD070920 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] The Soviet-Yugoslav talks began today in the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations in Moscow. The Soviet delegation is led by Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the committee, while the Yugoslav delegation is led by Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council. The participants in the meeting examined prospects for scientific-technical and economic cooperation during 1981-85 and also determined the agenda of the 19th session of the intergovernment committee. The session will be held on 28-29 May this year. The two sides noted the fruitful development of the Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, in coal and oil industry and also in machine building.

KOSTANDOV, BARKAUSKAS ATTEND GDR EMBASSY SOIREE

LD082110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, today organized a reception on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from fascism. Those present at the reception included Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; heads of a number of ministries and departments; military leaders, and representatives of party, administrative and public organizations.

BULGARIANS WELCOME SOVIET ACHIEVEMENTS, LEADERSHIP

LD081517 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Bulgarian writer Yevstati Burnaski: "Rallied by a Single Goal"]

[Excerpts] Whenever there is talk of the CPSU Congress, the people of the world realize that its decisions affect all mankind, since the only force which can resist the militarists' madness and political folly is the Soviet Union, which is waging a persistent struggle to ease the threat of war and curb the arms race. Millions of people have become convinced that the CPSU Central Committee report delivered at the 26th congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev is a great charter for peaceful coexistence, a long-term peace program.

Actions from a position of strength, blackmail and armed threats, terrorist acts and subversive activity, interference in other countries' internal affairs and the "export" of revolution are alien to socialism. Socialism is internationalism in action: fraternal concern for man's destiny, mutual understanding and mutual aid, trust for trust, gratitude for gratitude.

We Bulgarian communists welcome all Soviet people's achievements in the political, economic, cultural and defense might spheres as our own. We are gladdened by the indicators in the sphere of industry and agriculture mentioned in the report and also by the prospects for the USSR's further development.

Only working people who are profoundly aware of the party's leading role and who accept its decisions as instructions for action, as their workers' duty, can consistently seek to improve well-being. Throughout the USSR's history Soviet people have never given way in the face of difficulties and ordeals, however hard they may have been. The most graphic example of this is the harsh war years, when they worthily fulfilled their duty at the front and in the rear. They are profoundly aware that the size of the social product now depends on the skill of their hands and the inspiration of their hearts.

On reading the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th BCP Congress you can see that they are imbued with the fraternal parties' concern for the welfare of the people and of each person. The path to prosperity passes through many difficulties. Their nature is varied: the sometimes poor organization of the labor process, the lack of materials and manpower, an antisocial attitude toward socialist property, complex relationships between leaders and subordinates, harsh natural conditions and many, many other factors. But a man of communist convictions is not someone who gives way in the face of difficulties. He overcomes them with the courage of the epic heroes, aware of his task, goal and place in life. His sacred function is to create resources and protect them from alien encroachments. It is for precisely this reason that socialism is equally in need of hands to create and hands to protect what has been created by labor. It is for precisely this reason that the fraternal communist parties' party forums emphasized the role of the Warsaw Pact and the need to strengthen it.

Through the fault of aggressive circles, socialism's peaceful gains have perhaps been subjected to grave ordeals more than ever in recent years. Imperialist propaganda ascribes to the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries every terrorist act by leftwing and rightwing extremists. This infamous lie is needed by the military-industrial magnates in order to maintain tension and rearm themselves frenziedly. Our parties and our peoples understand very well these phony hysterics on the part of political tartuffes. Because of the perfidious intrigues of imperialist circles, the unity of our actions in the sphere of economic and defense cooperation is now more essential than ever.

Peace today means selfless labor, tireless vigilance and political self-possession. Only a powerful economy can be a reliable help today in safeguarding peace. Only the high combat readiness and firm collaboration of the fraternal armies, headed by the mighty Soviet Armed Forces, can resist the nuclear madness and avert an attempt on peace. Preserving peace today means waging an all-out battle for peace.

Our peoples believe profoundly in the rightness of their cause because they are building a new society, guided by the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, tested in battle and in labor. The bright light of these ideas cannot be obscured either by the poisonous clouds of false imperialist propaganda or by the malice of renegades. Socialism lives, socialism will live, because only socialism brings man true freedom and equal rights, and brings peace to all peoples of the wo[illegible].

REPORTAGE ON FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

Election Results

LD110436 Moscow TASS in English 0407 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Paris, 11 May, TASS--The second, decisive round of the presidential election in France has been completed. According to official estimates, the greatest number of votes was won by 01 hours 40 minutes local time by candidate of the Socialist Party Francois Mitterand--52.06 percent; Valery Giscard d'Estaing--47.93 percent.

The office of the Elysee Palace distributed a statement by Giscard d'Estaing who congratulated Francois Mitterrand in connection with his election as president of the republic.

Commenting on the preliminary results of the elections, French Minister of the Interior Christian Bonnet stated that further count will not effect the final outcome.

Giscard, Marchais Congratulations

LD102210 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Paris 10 May, TASS--The run-off ballot of the presidential election has ended in France. According to preliminary data for 2100, Francois Mitterrand, candidate of the Socialist Party, has polled more votes--51.06 per cent--and Valery Giscard d'Estaing collected 48.93 per cent of the votes.

Immediately after the announcement of the preliminary results of the presidential election, Valery Giscard d'Estaing sent the following message to Francois Mitterrand:

"I send my best wishes to Francois Mitterrand on his election to the Presidency of the Republic."

"I believe I have done everything in my power to explain to French women and men the meaning and the consequences of their choice."

"I thank everyone who was good enough to vote for me. The witness of their confidence like that of the young people who have helped me in my campaign has deeply moved me."

"I will naturally continue to defend the essential interests of our country."

Today General Secretary of the Communist Party of France Georges Marchais sent the following telegram to Francois Mitterrand:

Mr President of the republic, from the part of the leadership of the Communist Party of France, all the communists, and all voters, whose activity and votes favoured your election, I send you my best wishes. I reaffirm to you that we are ready with all responsibility to participate in the course of changes which are due now in order to meet the expectations of our people. We have always had only one intention--to serve the interests of working people and France.

More on Mitterrand Victory

LD110646 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 11 May 81

[By TASS correspondent Oleg Shirokov]

[Text] Paris, 11 May, TASS--On Sunday Francois Mitterrand became the 21st president of the French Republic. According to preliminary data he got 52.06 percent of the votes while Valery Giscard d'Estaing got 47.93 percent, 86.3 percent of French citizens included in the list of voters took part in the elections. Besides the Socialist Party the candidature of Francois Mitterrand was supported in the second, decisive round of the elections by the French Communist Party and also by the biggest trade union associations of the country, including the General Confederation of Labour.

Observers and the mass media are unanimous in their view that the outcome of the elections was greatly influenced by the socio-economic situation in the country that is characterized by a high level of unemployment (1.7 million jobless), growth of inflation (15 percent a year) and the general decline of the living standards of working people. By voting for Mitterrand the French voters thereby expressed their dissatisfaction with the economic policy pursued by the government in recent years. In view is also expressed that the outcome of the elections was influenced by the atmosphere of discord that reigned lately in the government coalition.

Speaking immediately after the results of the voting were announced, Francois Mitterrand said that the French voters had opted for changes. "This victory", he said, "in the first place belongs to the forces of youth, the forces of labour, the forces of creativity, the forces of renewal, which have united in a great national upsurge for employment, peace, liberty, the themes of my campaign." The General Secretary of the French Communist Party [PCF] Georges Marchais said that the PCE is prepared to make its contribution to the efforts aimed at implementing the changes desired and expected by the country. "We are prepared to come out both in the government and at all other levels for the pursuance of a new policy, a policy of full employment, justice, social progress, national development and freedom, a policy of initiatives in favour of peace, disarmament and independence," Georges Marchais stressed.

"We called on our voters to cast their ballots for Francois Mitterrand," the general secretary of the PCF said. "I hold that we won. Since Francois Mitterrand could not have won without the votes of the Communist Party I think he realises that he will not be able to pursue the new policy without the participation of the French Communist Party."

Reasons for Giscard Defeat

LD110508 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 11 May 81

[By TASS correspondent Pavel Krasparov]

[Text] Virtually all of today's French newspapers carry the same two-word headline on their front pages: Mitterrand President. The final results in the voting during the second round of the presidential elections is still not complete. However, judging from official preliminary data, Francois Mitterrand the candidate of the Socialist Party, has become the new president of France for the next 7 years. He polled over 52 percent of the votes; his opponent, Valery Giscard d'Estaing about 48. Analysing the results of the presidential elections, observers note that the results of the poll have clearly demonstrated the growth of dissatisfaction among the country's population at the domestic policy which has been conducted up to now by the French authorities. The acute socio-economic problems such as unbridled inflation and a policy aimed at the domination of big capital have led to a considerable reduction in the standard of living of the French people and have made unemployment one of the most acute problems in the country. There are now 1.7 million officially registered unemployed in France.

HAIG'S PROBLEMS IN TALKS WITH NATO ALLIES NOTED

LD081055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 May 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent N. Paklin "International Notes": "NATO Session; Quest for a Way Out"]

[Text] Rome--The spring NATO Council session at the foreign minister level official opened Monday morning in Rome. However, it began 2 days earlier, when U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig arrived in the Italian capital. He held a series of preliminary meetings with his West European colleagues. A. Haig decided to "reconnoiter in force" before the NATO Council session and to secure his NATO partners' support.

Even A. Haig's first meetings showed that this time the West Europeans have no intention of blindly following Washington's lead. Italian Foreign Minister E. Colombo remarked diplomatically of his conversation with the U.S. secretary of state that "contradictions" had emerged. He naturally made every effort to play them down. The existence of contradictions between the United States and West Europe was also admitted by NATO Secretary General J. Luns at his press conference in Rome. Moreover, he stated that the new U.S. administration "is aware of the existence of these contradictions." The main area where the U.S. and West European opinions diverge is East-West relations. That is the problem that is the leading theme of the discussion at the current NATO Council session, J. Luns said in answer to a question from your IZVESTIYA correspondent.

Certain West European representatives are demanding that the United States embark on peaceful dialogue with the USSR and make a constructive response to the proposals put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress. Italy's CORRIERE DELLA SERA stresses that the West European governments are presenting Washington with a demand that it "start arms control talks with the Soviet Union this summer or fall at the latest." The West Europeans are afraid that Washington has no real desire for serious talks, CORRIERE DELLA SERA writes. Indeed, the United States has long since consigned to oblivion the second part of the Brussels decision envisaging "talks." American politicians are placing the main emphasis on the speediest deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles.

A. Haig held endless meetings until late Sunday evening. Once again he scared his interlocutors with the notorious "Soviet threat." It is generally believed that A. Haig failed during his preliminary contacts to smash the resistance of the North Atlantic bloc partners. Will the U.S. pressure work at the session itself, or will Washington have to backpedal? The local press does not rule out the possibility that, having run up against opposition from its partners, the United States will have to maneuver in a quest for a way out of the Atlantic impasse.

NATO ADMIRAL'S STATEMENT ON PORTO SANTO BASE HIT

LD081319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 81 p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent O. Ignatyev: "With Martinet-Like Impudence"]

[Text] Lisbon, 4 May--"The NATO countries will not decide for us," Portuguese National Defense Minister Azavedo Coutinho has stated, commenting on an interview given to Portuguese television by Adm Harry Train, commander of the NATO Armed Forces in the Atlantic. The NATO admiral, speaking of Pentagon plans to turn the Portuguese island of Porto Santo into yet another NATO "unsinkable aircraft carrier," impudently stated that the decision would be taken by the NATO countries and he would supply the NATO Council with an estimate of the necessary expenditure for its implementation. Admiral Train's impudent statement is one more proof that the Pentagon is not very inclined to wait until its allies' opinions and thoughts have been formulated and to take them into account.

ZAGLADIN ON WEST EUROPE'S 'NEW INTERNATIONALISM'

LD081116 Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 May, TASS--The various roads of present-day revolutionary development is the theme of an article by Vadim Zagladin in the journal WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS [MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA]. The author, in particular, writes that this situation is quite often presented by some authors, including those representing the communist movement, as the lack of the objective foundations for international coordination of different sections of the revolutionary movement in the present-day epoch.

They dwell on internationalism but their kind of internationalism which is usually described as "new internationalism" is barren and indiscriminate and lacks definite social and class contents. In this connection, the author writes that "in the long run, the main thing in 'new internationalism' is not the striving for solidarity and interaction of those parties, organizations and forces that are really struggling for socialism, against imperialism, but the substantiation of a critical attitude to real socialism, the attempt to provide a 'theoretical base' for the course of separating the communist parties of Western Europe from the communist parties of socialist countries (which is motivated usually by the need to establish 'new relations' between them) and also for a rapprochement of Western communist parties with social democracy".

"Who can deny the need for taking into consideration the diversity of conditions and forms of class struggle during the advance to socialism and its construction? This need is undoubted", Vadim Zagladin writes, "and it, certainly, presupposes a political approach to the experience of other countries, of fraternal parties, adapting it to one's own conditions and situation. But this approach is not at all tantamount to the repitition of hackneyed anti-Soviet and anti-socialist allegations to which the so-called 'critical solidarity' with socialism of some West European comrades quite often boils down".

The author considers as absolutely inacceptable the call of the supporters of "new internationalism" to replace the class solidarity of the communist parties with an amorphous alliance with all forces waging the struggle for general democratic aims in the framework of the existing system. It should be noted again that the alliance of all forces fighting for democracy, against the rule of monopolies is highly necessary, but it cannot and must not lead to the erosion of the unity of the communist movement. Moreover, if this alliance be formed at the cost of losing the revolutionary, proletarian and international originality of the Communist Party, of the weakening of the communist movement as a whole, this would deal a serious blow at the working class movement and at the entire democratic movement, and it has been known that in our time the democratic ideals can be upheld successfully only from the positions of consistent principled struggle for socialism. Such a struggle is waged by communists as distinct from social democrats and the majority of other participants in the general democratic movement, the article stresses.

CPSU AIDES DEPART FOR CONTACTS WITH PCI, GERMAN CP

LD080947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "At Communist Parties' Invitation"]

[Text] A. S. Chernyayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, Yu. I. Zuyev, sector chief in the CPSU Central Committee International Department and G.P. Smirnov, consultant in the CPSU Central Committee International Department, left by air for Rome 3 May at the invitation of the Italian Communist Party Directorate. On the same day K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and V.S. Rykin, consultant in the CPSU Central Committee International Department, left Moscow for the FRG at the invitation of the German Communist Party Directorate.

RED BRIGADES BACKED BY ANTICOMMUNIST REACTION

LD081545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Work of Terrorists"]

[Text] Rome, 30 Apr--The latest crime by extremists from the Red Brigades underground organization has provoked anger and indignation throughout Italy. All local papers front-page a photograph of C. Cirillo who was kidnapped by terrorists 3 days ago.

The prominent Christian Democratic Party figure and former regional council chairman was photographed with the organization's flag in the background. A report to the effect that Cirillo will be "tried" by the terrorists was attached to the photograph which the extremists sent to one newspaper editor.

The press unanimously notes today that the "blacklisting" of Cirillo was no accident. Recently he has repeatedly advocated broader cooperation with leftwing parties at all levels of state administration. The paper IL GIORNALE stresses that Cirillo was a supporter of the course of late leader of the Christian Democratic Party, A. Moro, who was kidnapped and murdered by the Red Brigades in 1978.

Today, 3 years after Moro's murder, the democratic press writes, the terrorists are using the same methods and pursuing the same goals. They are backed by internal and international reaction, which is hellbent on preventing Italian communists from participating in government.

A working people's mass rally was held in Naples. It was near there that Cirillo was kidnapped. City Mayor M. Valenzi, a communist, addressed the rally, stating that the Red Brigades' crime was aimed primarily against a democratic Italy.

The rally participants demanded that the government take effective measures to put a stop to terrorist crimes in Italy.

TURKEY CONDEMNS EEC DECISION AS INTERFERENCE

LD081551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 81 p 5

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent A. Filippov: "Stating Conditions"]

[Text] Ankara, 30 Apr--The European Parliament recently examined the situation in Turkey, which is an associate member of the Common Market. It adopted a resolution which states that unless Turkey reverse to civilian forms of government within 2 months its present EEC status will be suspended. This was reported by the paper GUNAYDIN.

The resolution demands that the military leadership draw up a list of measures to restore civilian government and submit to the European Parliament as soon as possible a timetable for the implementation of the measures. It is noted that the European Parliament's resolution will not come into effect until it has been approved by the Common Market Council of Ministers.

The Turkish mass media reported that the military authorities had resolutely condemned the resolution as interference in the country's internal affairs. They stated that the resolution was adopted by those who would like Turkey to return to the days of political and socioeconomic disorder which existed before the military administration came to power.

TASS CITES KORNIYENKO ON 'USEFUL' TALKS IN SYRIA

LD081436 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1340 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Damascus, 8 May, (TASS)--Georgiy Korniyenko, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, stayed here from 6 to 8 May. He was received by H. al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; A. Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; and held consultations with M. Qaddur, assistant minister of foreign affairs. Vladimir Yukhin, USSR ambassador to Syria, took part in the talks and consultations.

During his stay in Damascus, the USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs also had a meeting with Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and K. al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council.

Before his departure, replying to a question from a correspondent of the Syrian News Agency SANA, he said that he considered the exchange of views which had taken place, during which a number of questions of mutual interest had been dealt with, to be useful. The consultations took place within the framework of the common, principled line of the parties of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

U.S. SPECIAL ENVOY HABIB ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS

LD091748 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Damascus, 9 May, TASS--A special envoy of the United States President, Mr Habib, arrived in Damascus today. As was officially announced in Washington, the aim of his Middle East tour, during which he has already visited Beirut and is to visit Israel, is to have talks with the leaders of the countries of the region on the question of the situation in Lebanon and in the Middle East as a whole. However, as is noted by local political observers, the true aim of Washington's "peace" diplomacy is to attempt to cover the obvious failure of the U.S. policy of overt support for the Israeli aggressors, which is the main cause of the present heightening of tension in Lebanon.

SYRIAN FRONT STATEMENT ON MIDEAST, ISRAEL, U.S.

LD081848 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Damascus, 8 May, TASS--Under the chairmanship of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad a meeting was held here of the central leadership of the National Progressive Front (NPF) which includes, besides Syria's ruling party of the Arab Socialist Renaissance, the Syrian Communist Party and other progressive parties and organizations.

According to a SANA News Agency report, the meeting examined the situation in the Middle East, including, among other things, the threats against Syria on the part of Israel supported by the United States which contributes to fanning up tensions in the region.

Upon completion of the meeting an NPF statement was released assressing the Syrian and other Arab peoples. The statement says that the actions of Israel supported by the USA carry the threat of a new aggression against Syria. The objective of the vicious American-Israeli campaign is to deal a blow to the Palestine Resistance Movement and to the Lebanese National Patriotic Forces, to undermine an incipient process of national consensus in Lebanon, and finally, to break the steadfastness of Syria which consistently works for the triumph of the just cause of the Arabs.

The vehement reaction by Washington and Tel Aviv thunderously declaring that peace in the region is in jeopardy, the statement says, is due to the fact that Syria has taken an active part in the search for ways of normalising the situation in Lebanon, and after the Israeli aircraft shot down in the air space of Lebanon two Syrian helicopters bringing food for the inter-Arab peace force in Lebanon, Syria moved there rockets for air defence.

The United States, the NPF statement says, is perfectly aware of the fact that for many years already Israel has been daily perpetrating barbarous acts of aggression in the south of Lebanon, but for some reason or other, Washington, however, has so far failed to perceive them as a threat to the security and peace in the Middle East. But no sooner had Syria taken some limited measures of anti-air defence than the United States began to sound an alarm striking in all the bells.

Showing a hypocritical concern for peace in the Middle East, the United States is stepping up its propaganda of the myth about a "Soviet threat". However, we state for everybody to hear, the statement says, that the real danger lies in the aggressive course of Israel, in its support by Washington, and in the readiness of the Americans to interfere directly in the affairs of the region. As regards the Soviet Union, it is a friend of the Arabs, a friend of Syria, a friend of the Palestinians, it is on the side of the Arab peoples.

In conclusion, the statement says that Israel and the USA will not be able to intimidate Syria which will rebuff the aggression whatever the cost, and will pay any price to defend its honour and dignity.

ISRAELI REACTION TO SYRIAN MISSILES IN LEBANON

LD092030 Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 1530 GMT 9 May 81

[Nikolay Grechkov commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Excerpt] PRAVDA writes in a commentary that militarist threats resound in Tel Aviv. The aggressor once again threatens to use force and is encroaching on Lebanon's security. Prime Minister Begin, Foreign Minister Shamir and other Israeli leaders have lately threatened the Lebanese people, the Palestinian Resistance Movement and Syria. The Israeli leaders depict black as white and are trying to prove that the Arab deterrent force in Lebanon threatens Israel's borders, something which gives it the right to a preemptive strike.

Anger was caused among the Israeli leaders, for instance, by the decision of the command of the Arab deterrent force to deploy artillery and missiles in the Al-Biqa' Valley. The press, including the American press, had admitted that this decision was forced on Syria in view of the increasing air raids by the Israeli Air Force, which a few days ago shot down two Syrian helicopters belonging to the Arab deterrent force. PRAVDA asks what has caused Israel's increased militarist spirit. Why is it threatening Lebanon with such insolence? Observers are unanimous in the belief that Washington's protection is the basis for Tel Aviv's military adventures.

SHEFTUNOV COMMENTS ON SOVIET-IRANIAN FRIENDSHIP

NC100827 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 8 May 81

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Humanity is observing the 36th anniversary of the victory over the fascism of Hitler, in which the Soviet people played a decisive role. Progressive people throughout the world supported us in the war against Fascism. Millions of Iranians who detested Fascism expressed heartfelt wishes toward the Soviet Army for its victory and wished to see Hitler's complete defeat. Various letters on this topic that we have received from our Iranian listeners show that despite all the efforts by Iran's despotic rulers and the imperialists, the friendship between the nations of the Soviet Union and Iran has not been harmed. Our nations have always stood next to each other and unite even more when faced with difficulties. As a result, the instigations and deceits of the enemies have always been defeated.

In those years the Iranian nation was unable to enjoy the fruits of victory. Mohammad Reza replied on U.S. imperialism, which placed him in power, and continued the past policy of turning the country into a foreign colony and an anti-Soviet fulcrum. The unrestrained plundering of Iran's oil resources by foreigners, Iran's participation in the aggressive CENTO pact and the establishment of numerous U.S. military bases on Iranian territory against the Soviet Union are only some of the results of Mohammad Reza's anti-national, pro-imperialist policy.

As a result of this policy, Mohammad Reza acquired astronomic wealth and helped the Western monopolies to ensure great benefits for themselves. In Washington they praised the shah of Iran and spoke of the steadfastness of his regime. But he who does not bear in mind the lessons taught by history and tramples on the people's benefits and pursues a policy that enrages the people will undoubtedly face defeat.

The wave of Iran's revolution overthrew the Pahlavi monarchy. When U.S. imperialism wanted to help its devoted servant, the leaders of the Soviet Union demanded that no intervention be made in the domestic affairs of Iran and of its people, declaring that only the Iranian nation can determine its destiny. This warning by the Soviet leaders threw cold water on the burning fire of the mentors of the former shah. The monarchy fell and the Republic of Iran was declared. But U.S. imperialism and Iranian reaction want, this time too, to prevent the Iranian nation from enjoying the fruits of victory. They are trying to alter the character of the Iranian revolution, which is basically an anti-imperialist revolution, and are exerting pressures on Iran from both outside and within.

At the same time, they are doing their best to prevent the expansion of good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Iran and thus weaken Iran's position. But neither the Qajar dynasty, nor the Pahlavi dynasty nor their imperialist mentors, including German fascism, were able to disrupt the friendship between the Soviet and Iranian nations, which numerous experiments have consolidated. This friendship will surely be strengthened.

The friendship between the nations of the Soviet Union and Iran will fulfill the basic interests of the two neighboring nations. This friendship will also expand in the future, to their benefit, and will help to ensure fresh victories in peace and progress. Dear listeners, I thank you for your attention and wish you health and happiness until we meet again.

HISTORIAN ON ROLE OF SOVIET DIPLOMACY IN IRAN

NC082000 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 7 May 81

[Fifteenth talk in series by Professor Bondarevskiy: "Lenin and Nations of the East"]

[Text] The Soviet Government, following the testaments set by Lenin, continued to exert all possible efforts during the 1930's and 1940's to further consolidate Soviet-Iranian friendship for the sake of ensuring peace in the Middle East. Economic and cultural relations between the two countries were successfully expanded during those years. In 1923 and 1925, the Soviet Union delivered mobile radio stations and participated in the construction of 7 stationary radio stations in Iran. In 1925, after a bad agricultural year in Iran, the Soviet Government decided to deliver 1,600 tons of wheat to the Iranian people--free of charge. In addition, it decided to sell 11,520 tons of wheat to Iran on favorable conditions. The people in the Soviet Union said that this action was the Soviet Union's reply to Iran's social circles, since the Soviet people had not forgotten the generous assistance given to them by the social circles of Iran in 1921-1922 when droughts hit the (Pabuojai) area.

The letter sent by the then Iranian Education Minister Tadayyon to his Soviet counterpart (Anatoliy Lunacharskiy) is an example of the stimulating effect that cultural relations between the two countries had on the progress of education, both in the Soviet Union and in Iran. In January 1927 the Iranian education minister wrote: I am very pleased that intellectual relations, which are beneficial in propagating national education, exist between our two countries and are expanding daily.

Soviet diplomacy considered the consolidation of friendly relations with Iran, Afghanistan and Turkey as one of its most important duties and exerted all possible efforts to improve relations between Middle East countries.

An interesting point to note is that the first agreement between Turkey and Afghanistan was signed on 1 March 1921 in Moscow by the same delegations that had signed the Soviet-Afghan pact on 28 February 1921 and the Soviet-Turkish pact on 16 March of the same year. Soviet diplomacy also played an important role in the conclusion on 22 June 1921 of the first Iranian-Afghan treaty on the basis of equality. A point of interest is that British diplomacy, which was not yet prepared at that time to officially recognize Afghanistan's independence, was trying its best to prevent the conclusion of the Iranian-Afghan treaty.

In the latter part of 1924 and in early 1925, extensive talks here held in Ankara on the conclusion of the treaty of friendship and neutrality between the Soviet Union and Turkey. However, at that time relations between Iran and Turkey became tense. This tension was, to a large extent, a result of machinations by British agents. For this reason the Soviet Government decided to inform the Turkish Government that in case differences emerged between Iran and Turkey, and Turkey was the reprehensible party, the Soviet Union would not sacrifice its friendship with Iran for it. A cable sent by Georgiy Chicherin, the national commissar of Soviet foreign affairs, to the Soviet ambassadors in Ankara and Tehran on 27 June 1925 states: If Turkey attacks Iran we are not prepared to play a covering role for the Turkish flank.

Only after the improvement of Turkish-Iranian relations, which was made possible with Soviet mediation, did our country sign a new agreement with Turkey on 17 December 1925. Simultaneously, Soviet diplomats in Ankara and Tehran were diligently participating in talks between the two countries that concluded with the signing on 22 April 1926 of the Iranian-Turkish friendship and security pact. This document has become an important factor in the consolidation of the foundations of peace in the Middle and Near East. All these things led to the further strengthening of relations between the Soviet Union and Iran.

On 1 October 1927, the Iranian-Soviet treaty of guarantees and neutrality (tazminat va bitarafi) was signed in Moscow. This treaty was based on the principle of equality and mutual interests and confirmed the steadfastness of the conditions envisaged in the 1921 treaty. On the same day a protocol on customs affairs was signed between the Soviet Union and Iran in which the Soviet side acknowledged Iran's rights to abrogate the regime of capitulation, which was the disgraceful vestige of the colonialist era. By using the support of its Soviet friends, the Iranian Government was able to officially abrogate the capitulation regime in May 1928.

In a period of less than 2 months after the signing of the Soviet-Iranian agreement, the Iranian-Afghan treaty of friendship and security was signed in Kabul on 27 November 1927. Even Western historians had to confess the important role played by Soviet diplomacy in preparing the preliminaries for the signing of this important agreement. For example, British historian (Fisher) in his book "The Soviet Union in International Relations" discussed the Soviet Government's role in the establishment of friendly relations between Iran, Turkey and Afghanistan and writes: Moscow wanted these countries to be friends and sufficiently strong in order to be able to resist the efforts by other countries to impose their influence and diktat on them. This is a realistic statement.

At the same time, the policy followed by the British colonialists in the Middle East was exactly the opposite of that of the Soviet Union. At the end of 1928 the British imperialists, the fomenters of the civil war in Afghanistan, started their efforts to depose Amir Amanollah Khan, who had achieved many successes in the struggles for his country's independence and had established friendly relations with the Soviet Union, Iran and Turkey.

Professor Bondarevskiy found two thick files in the national archives of India consisting of documents entitled "How We Overthrew Amanollah." These documents were reports sent by agents of the British secret intelligence service and the military intelligence organization from Kabul. These documents convincingly prove the subversive activities of British colonialists who had drawn Afghanistan into a civil war.

In the thick of these vents British diplomacy initiated extensive activities aimed at creating border differences between Iran and Afghanistan. The Soviet Government, pursuing Lenin's testaments on the consolidation of friendship between nations of the East, did all it could to prevent fratricide between Iran and Afghanistan. By raising convincing reasons, Soviet diplomacy had a positive effect. Despite pressure from London, the Iranian Government refrained from intervening in Afghanistan's affairs. In 1934 the two countries' governments agreed to let Turkey arbitrate their differences over the marking of portions of the Iranian-Afghan border. At the end of 1934 the difference between the two countries was completely overcome.

Efforts by Soviet diplomacy to ensure peace in the Middle East and to expand Soviet-Iranian relations of friendship in all its dimensions led to the signing of the Soviet-Iranian trade agreements of 1931 and 1935 and to the granting of the right of transit of imports and exports through Soviet territory to Iran. The Soviet Union expressed its support for Iran when Iran and Great Britain had serious differences in 1932-33 regarding the rights and concessions of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and when Iran struggled for the expansion of its sovereignty in the Persian Gulf in the second half of the 1940's.

In its policy on Iran, the Soviet Government precisely and persistently followed the Leninist principles, envisaged in the famous document "Appeal to the Muslim Workers in Russia and the East," in the 1921 agreement and in other Soviet-Iranian documents prepared under the leadership and on orders of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. These were discussed in previous talks.

IRANIAN STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALISM REVIEWED

GF101828 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 9 May 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, throughout Iranian history there are numerous examples of the heroic struggle by courageous Iranian nationalists against imperialism to solidify the bases of the country's independence. One such example was the announcement in Tehran on 10 May 1928 of the banishment of the capitulatory regime in Iran. As we know, this regime, which had been established by imperialist governments, was used to exploit and loot your country, to trample on the integrity of Iran and to force unjust treaties and contracts upon Iran. At that time imperialist monopolies and banks dominated Iran's economy and financial affairs. For example, the well known Bank-e Shahanshahi was the most important tool of imperialist domination in Iran.

Why and how did this banishment become possible in Iran? Why could the imperialist-dedicated regime not resist the wishes of nationalist circles in the country? We cannot and should not ignore the effects that the Great October Revolution had on Iran and other Eastern countries. The Soviet Government, headed by Lenin, officially and willingly declared that all unjust treaties and agreements signed with Iran during the czar's rule were canceled and freely dismissed all claims by Soviet companies in favor of the Iranian nation. The Soviet Government volunteered to waive capitulation in Iran and therefore paved the way for the banishment of the regime.

As we know during the shah's rule Western oil monopolies dominated Iran, and imperialists transformed it into a U.S. military base. As Ayatollah Khomeyni has said imperialists looted Iran's culture, its wealth and natural resources and gave nothing in return. The imperialists, with the help of treacherous rulers, imposed on the oppressed Iranian nation commercial agreements, construction contracts and weapons sales. Ayatollah Khomeyni called upon the Iranian nation to undertake a just struggle to save the nation. This struggle, with the participation of the Iranian nation, achieved its goal in February 1979: The Islamic Republic of Iran abolished the unjust U.S.-Iranian treaty of 1955. Under this treaty the U.S. Government and American firms freely exploited Iran's natural wealth and resources. The treaty signed with U.S. imperialism, which was based on prejudice, was abolished.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we should say that the Soviet Union joyfully welcomed the anti-imperialist revolution in Iran. Today, internal and external reactionary forces are trying to suppress this revolution. Leonid Brezhnev recently said that imperialists are not willing to accept the fact that the world, which has been ruled by imperialists for long time, not only has turned against them and will not serve them anymore but also has decided to continue in its own independent line. The Iranian nation is not alone--as it was not during the banishment of the capitulatory regime--the Soviet Union and all socialist countries support the Iranian people, as was declared at the 26th CPSU Congress.

COMMENTS ON AFGHAN SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES IN IRAN

GF092023 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 9 May 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, in the Iranian press, news is usually published on the criminal activities of Afghan counterrevolutionaries who have sought refuge in Iran. These counterrevolutionaries are involved in drug smuggling, trafficking and armed robbery. The newspaper ETTELA'AT writes with anger and disgust that a group of criminals, who are mainly Afghan scum, tried to reach the Iranian war-stricken regions of Khuzestan, Ilam and Kermanshah and loot the goods of war refugees forced to leave their homes. This time police managed to arrest and disarm the criminals.

However, the continuation of robbery by Afghan ruffians in Iran is not by coincidence. A number of powerful figures in Iran, who are supporting the plots of Afghan counterrevolutionaries carried out against neighboring Afghanistan and who approve of these activities, have created the grounds for this looting: by continuing these criminal acts the Afghan robbers are increasingly becoming involved in counterrevolutionary activities within Iran.

We previously explained how an Iranian feudal, by the name of (Ram) and one of the late shah's associates, had hired a number of Afghan robbers to kill 'Ali Naser Rosta, the head of the [name indistinct] village council, to take revenge on him because he was heading the commission to confiscate the land of big landowners and distribute it among farmers. The Afghan robbers involved in this killing have not yet been punished. In connection with the killing the Iranian press wrote that a number of counterrevolutionary networks have been established in Iran and that Afghan robbers are cooperating with them.

Often SAVAKists and CIA agents head these networks: for example, we know that Rabbani, who is one of the leaders of the Afghan counterrevolutionary movement Jami'at-e Eslami, is a U.S. agent. Imperialists coordinate the work and activities of Afghan robbers, and Iranian reactionary forces are involved in sabotage activities against the present Government of Iran.

The Lebanese newspaper ASH-SHA'B last year wrote that Afghan counterrevolutionary groups, such as Jami'at-e Eslami, Harakat-e Eslami, Hezb-e Eslami and other groups, are good sources for providing weapons and money to Iranian counterrevolutionary organizations and those groups wanting to divide Iran. With the help of these elements, U.S., Israeli and Egyptian secret services create unrest in various provinces of Iran and commit terrorist and sabotage acts. Among them, Jami'at-e Eslami, with the help of the terrorist organization Forqan, planned sabotage operations in Tehran, along railroad lines and at oil refineries.

Last year Iranian authorities banned the activities of Jami'at-e Eslami in Mashhad and closed its office. Iranian social circles supported this move and requested that all Afghan counterrevolutionary organizations be banned in Iran--the course of events have proven that this request was appropriate.

BREZHNEV TAKES PART IN KIEV WAR MEMORIAL CEREMONY

Departure for Kiev

LD081712 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today left Moscow for Kiev. He will take part in celebrations devoted to the opening of a memorial complex, the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War 1941-45. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, and Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, who heads the Moscow delegation to the celebrations, departed with Comrade Brezhnev.

Comrade Brezhnev was seen off at the railroad station by CPSU Central Committee Politburo members Andropov, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Suslov, Tikhonov and Chernenko; CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate members Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev and Solomentsev; CPSU Central Committee Secretaries Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov; CPSU Central Committee members Pavlov, Pavlovskiy, Tsvigun, Tsinev, Sholokhov; CPSU Central Committee candidate member Churbanov; and Samoteykin, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

CPSU Central Committee members Aleksandrov and Tsukanov, and CPSU Central Committee candidate member Blatov, who are aides to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, also went to Kiev.

Arrival in Kiev

LD090824 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in Kiev today. He will take part in the celebrations devoted to the opening of a memorial complex called the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War, 1941-45. Comrade Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR defence minister, and Comrade Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Moscow city party committee, who heads the Moscow delegation (?at the celebrations) arrived in Kiev with Comrade Brezhnev.

Central television conducted a relay from Kiev on the arrival of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Officials at Ceremony

LD091254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 9 May 81

[Excerpt] A meeting devoted to the opening of the memorial complex and Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War 1941-45 is just beginning in Kiev. On the platform are: Comrades Brezhnev, Grishin, Romanov, Ustinov and Shcherbitskiy. Also present are leaders of the Ukrainian Communist Party and the republic's government; Aleksandrov and Tsukanov, aides to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and members of the CPSU Central Committee; Blatov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; heads of delegations from the USSR Ministry of Defense, the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, hero-cities, oblasts of the Ukraine, and military leaders.

Opening of Complex

LD091112 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Kiev, 9 May, TASS--Celebrations on the occasion of the opening of the memorial complex "The Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45" were held on May 9, the Day of Victory of the Soviet people over Fascist Germany, in Kiev, the capital of Soviet Ukraine.

The complex, which takes up 20 hectares, is located on a steep bank of the Dnepr River. It incorporates the museum building, the "flame of glory" cup, the alley of hero-cities, the display of historical military equipment of the period of the Great Patriotic War. The memorial is crowned with 62-metre high monument of the motherland with a sword and shield which depicts the state emblem of the USSR.

The highlight of the celebrations was a meeting, which was addressed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

Present at the meeting were veterans of the Great Patriotic War, representatives of the working people, servicemen, numerous guests from other cities of the Soviet Union.

Speaking to those present, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine Vladimir Shcherbitskiy has said: "The memorial which is being opened today is a granite and bronze fiery story of unparallel staunchness of our Soviet people and their heroic army. This majestic monument will be an eternal testimony of the profound gratitude of the Ukrainian people to their own Leninist party, the glorious servicemen and partisans, the people who worked in the rear, all those who forged our great victory". "The working people of the Ukraine, just as all Soviet people", he said, "wholly and entirely trust their Leninist party, approve of its home and foreign policy, the purposeful and fruitful activities of the Central Committee, its Political Bureau headed by the true Leninist, indefatigable fighter for peace and communism Leonid Brezhnev".

After the meeting Leonid Brezhnev cut the red ribbon at the entrance to the museum and together with the participants in the meeting started viewing the exposition which includes more than 3,000 exhibits--photographs, martial banners, letters, diaries, weapons. The exhibits of the museum narrate about the lofty labour enthusiasm of the Soviet people who are successfully coping with tasks projected by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The head of the CPSU and the Soviet state made the following entry into the distinguished visitors' book.

"It was with profound emotion that I viewed the remarkable memorial complex 'the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945', which was opened in Kiev. Great thanks to its creators. Let it be the eternal monument to those who won the great victory. Let it ever remind the people that peace is the most precious asset on earth. Peace should be cherished and strengthened through every effort".

Shcherbitskiy Opening Remarks

LD091514 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0804 GMT 9 May 81

[Opening remarks by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, at the ceremony to mark the unveiling of the Kiev war memorial complex--live]

[Text] Dear Leonid Ilich! Our dear guests and esteemed comrades and friends!

(?Genuine) and lofty feelings fill our hearts at this solemn and stirring moment. On the date of our great victory we are opening in the capital of the Soviet Ukraine, in the hero-city Kiev, a memorial complex--the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War 1941-45. Today's festival is particularly remarkable for all of us. The people of Kiev and all the Ukrainian people experience great joy and pride, for taking part in our solemnities is Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. [applause]

Permit me, comrades, on your behalf, on behalf of communists and all working people of the republic to greet warmly once again on Ukrainian soil from the bottom of our hearts Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, whom we all highly esteem. [applause]

The opening of this majestic monument and your participation, dear Leonid Ilich, in today's solemnities--all this is yet another manifestation of the concern of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for immortalizing the feat of the whole people during the war years. It is yet another proof of constant attention to the matter of the patriotic and internationalist upbringing of Soviet people. For all this we thank you dear Leonid Ilich, on behalf of all Ukrainian people for your arrival, for the honor and attention shown to us. [applause]

On this memorable day we are glad to see and greet at our solemnities Comrade Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, [applause] the delegation of the USSR Defense Ministry and the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, together with military leaders and famous heroes.

We cordially greet and express profound appreciation for the participation in our festival of the delegation from the capital of our great homeland, the Hero-City Moscow, under Comrade Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, [applause] and the delegation from the cradle of the October Revolution, from the Hero-City Leningrad, under Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom. [applause]

We cordially greet the delegation from the famous Hero-City Volgograd, the delegation from fraternal Belorussia, from the Hero-City Minsk, from the Hero-Fortress Brest and the Hero-City Tula. [applause]

We cordially greet the delegations from the Black Sea strongholds, from the Hero-City Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk and Kerch. [applause]

We [words indistinct] all guests and all participants in today's solemnities. [applause]

Comrades, on this day we recall with particular force the length and difficulty of the path toward our victory. We will never forget what price was paid to achieve it and how many lives were lost in order that the coming generations of our people might live in peace, freedom and happiness.

Comrades, let us honor the sacred memory of those who fell for our Soviet homeland with a minute of silence. [one minute's silence]

Comrades, permit me to declare open the solemn meeting devoted to the unveiling of the memorial complex--the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45.

Brezhnev on Armament, Detente

LD091344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0815 GMT 9 May 81

[Speech by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the opening of the Ukraine State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War 1941-45 in Kiev--live]

[Text] Dear Kievans! Esteemed delegates of the glorious hero-cities of our country!

Dear comrades!

First of all allow me to convey to you heart-felt congratulations from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government on the occasion of today's truly national holiday--Victory Day. [applause]

The summer day of June 22, 1941 was a day when the most sinister forces of imperialism--the forces of bloody Fascism, brought a squall of fire on our country. They did not conceal their goals. They wanted to destroy socialism. They wanted to erase from geographical maps the very country whose people dared to throw off the yoke of capitalism. They wanted the dark night of savage cruelty, sadism and brazen drill sergeant's ignorance to reign over mankind for many years to come.

Fascism had been preparing for its perfidious aggression for a long time. Relying on the support of world reaction, it ammassed huge might. Together with its allies it conquered almost the whole of Europe and a sizeable part of Asia. It seemed to many people in the West at the time that nothing could resist it.

But the Soviet people decisively stood in the way of the Fascist plague. Rallying around the party of Lenin, they rose to the defence of their country, their freedom, their vital ideals. Thanks to the staunchness and heroism of the Soviet people they succeeded in reversing the course of events.

We were not alone in our struggle against Fascism. We remember well our fearless comrades in arms--partisans, the heroes of resistance in many countries occupied by the Hitlerites. We remember the soldiers of our allies in the anti-Hitler coalition. But we cannot forget the obvious fact that it was the Soviet people who bore the brunt of the war.

Our motherland lost twenty million of its sons and daughters. They could have become heroes of labour at plants and fields, engineers or scientists, poets or conquerors of space, in other words, the builders of the people's great happiness. But fate decided otherwise. Their lot was to give their lives in the name of the happiness of Soviet people. They did give their lives, so that their comrades, their children and grandchildren could accomplish, what was planned, so that people could live in peace.

Fighting at the front, war heroes knew and felt that the whole country, all of the people were standing behind them. The war front and the home front were one single unit. Those who in the years of the war were working selflessly on the home front almost did the impossible to bring the victory nearer.

The grand monument which we open today is the monument to all of them--all the victors.

This is a token of respectful memory of those who fought in the name of life and happiness of the motherland, in the name of delivering the peoples of Europe and other continents from Fascist slavery.

This is a token of gratitude and profound respect for those who were forging the weapons of victory on the home front.

Immortal is the feat of those who fought against fascism and defeated it. This feat will live for centuries. [applause]

The war ended long ago. Still the voices of our relatives, our war comrades who died in the war sound in our memory. We see their faces, our hands feel the warmth of their firm handshakes. We remember what they told us, of what we were dreaming together.

Death has no power over them, for they are living in our hearts, in our deeds and accomplishments. They are together with us both in times of work and joy. We can clearly see their best features, their indomitable will, their heartfelt faith in the triumph of our revolutionary ideals in the generations which were born and grew up after the war.

On the unforgettable victorious spring of 1945 we, the frontline soldiers, believed that this world war would be the last one. We believed that never again would our children hear the thunder of explosions and the piercing cry of air sirens, see blood flowing or flames destroying their home. This belief multiplied our forces in the decisive battle against the enemy.

So thought millions of people in our country and on all the continents. Their hopes cannot and must not be deceived. The Soviet country was doing and is doing everything in its power for the purpose.

The Soviet people have shown that they can make good use of the fruits of peace. The dreams of frontline soldiers, of all the people, who lived through the horrors and privations of the war years, about how mighty and beautiful our country shall be after the victory, have come true.

One of the vivid examples of that is your beautiful Kiev, a hero-city revived from the ruins, more resplendent than ever before. There are many more cities in our country which rose from ashes at the will of the Soviet people. The traits of a new life can be seen everywhere in our country. These are cascades of hydropower sations on the Volga and the Dnepr, on the Yenisey and Angara, the workshops of Kamaz and the Baykal-Amur Mainline Railroad which cuts through the hitherto inaccessible tayga. It is the oil and gas of Tyumen, spaceships and atoms in the service of the peaceful life of the people, millions of well-appointed houses, new schools, universities and theatres, cosy kindergartens.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress have set the clear-cut guidelines of building communism in our country.

But to accomplish what we have planned we need peace.

Meanwhile the events in the international arena remind us with growing persistency that peace is not a boon that is given automatically. Unfortunately this is not so. Peace is being threatened and threatened seriously. Peace has to be fought for.

There are quite a few sober-minded people among those who today shape the policy of capitalist countries. They understand that the emphasis on strength, the emphasis on war in relations with the socialist world is madness in our day and age, that there is only one reasonable road--peaceful coexistence, mutually advantageous cooperation.

But there are also such statesmen in the bourgeois world who, judging by everything, are accustomed to thinking only in terms of strength and diktat. They actually regard the attainment of military superiority over the Soviet Union as their main political credo. The solution of international problems by way of talks and mutually advantageous agreements appears to be way down their list of priorities, if they give serious thought to this at all.

Among them there are also such who openly state that peace is not the most important matter, that there are things more important than peace.

Just think, comrades: Can one imagine a more horrendous position, a more cynical disregard for the destinies of peoples, including one's own people, for the lives of hundreds of millions of people!

It is a fact that the means of waging war, the means of mass annihilation have now acquired such a scope that their use would put into question the existence of many nations and, more than that, the whole of modern civilisation.

For this reason, to repulse the policy of those who like military ventures, to come out for the strengthening of universal peace means today to come out in the defence of the very life of mankind, in defence of everything great, lofty and priceless that has been created by people throughout milleniums.

This is not to mention how absurd any plans which are intended by means of threats, economic blockade or military aggression to impede the development of socialist countries or the struggle of peoples for national freedom and social justice. The Second World War and the three and a half decades after it have shown with sufficient clarity that such methods not only fail to benefit the imperialists but also produce results opposite to those that they hoped for. It appears that there are people who do not learn lessons of history.

As for the Soviet Union, it is not the first time that we are hearing inventions about our policy, slander and threats. But we do not give in to intimidations. We have strong nerves and we have passed through a lot. [applause] We are not exponents of the arms race; we are its opponents. We could find a totally different use for the means that it absorbs. But if we are compelled, we will find a quick and effective response to any challenge by belligerent imperialism, [applause] because it is our prime, our most sacred duty to ensure the security of our country and its allies, to ensure reliable peace for the Soviet people. [applause]

The experience of postwar years shows that war can be prevented. What dangers have not originated in the past 3 and 1/2 decades! There was the cold war. There were dangerous moments and one can say critical ones. But the imperialists did not succeed in pushing mankind into the abyss.

We succeeded by our weight, by our policy to influence the international climate, to make it less rigorous. For a whole decade international relations developed under the sign of detente. This is the most valuable achievement of the 1970's. It is a result of the persistent joint efforts of the Soviet Union, the fraternal countries of socialism, all sober-minded forces of our time.

Fear and prejudice, lies and hatred--these are the worst enemies of peace. They are being cultivated by imperialist reaction as it aggravates international tension.

In the present situation the need has never been greater for circumspection and a balanced approach and at the same time for honest, bold efforts in the name of accord, in the name of international trust.

The supreme aim of the Soviet Union is peace. The complex of initiatives set forth by the congress has been named by people a peace program for the 1980's. We know well that in the struggle against the dangerous plans of the preachers of new war, in the struggle for lasting peace all the peoples of the world are on our side. [applause] The advancement of the program, naturally, is only the beginning and not the end of the matter. All the work, all the struggle are yet ahead. We are not claiming monopoly in the cause of strengthening peace. We are for a broad dialogue and any constructive idea will always find understanding on our part.

No matter where talks are conducted and no matter what problems they are devoted to, we always have given and will give first place to the interests of peace and peaceful cooperation. We have come out and will come out in favour of removing crises, eliminating hotbeds of military conflicts generated by the imperialists and putting an end to all wars, both declared and undeclared.

The international situation can be better of worse, but it is essential not to stray from the correct path. We shall work insistently to ease off tensions, to preserve detente and to ensure its further development. This is the key issue.

Our thoughts are pure and noble, our might is great, but we shall never turn it against other peoples. It serves and will serve the cause of peace. [applause]

Freedom and security of other countries is an essential condition of our own freedom and security. At the same time our freedom and security is a necessary prerequisite of the free and independent development of other countries.

Great is the people which constantly feels living contact with its history, which can utilize all the best of its historical traditions and make it an asset of the present day. The Soviet people fully has this marvellous feature. The opening of this memorial is fresh proof of this. [applause]

I am sure that this grandiose memorial complex, which rose on the high bank of the Dnepr, will be dear to all Soviet people. It will symbolize the victory of life over death, of reason only insanity, of good over evil. [applause]

Glory to the Soviet people, a hero people, a victor! [applause] May peace triumph on earth! [applause]

Moskalenko Lauds Armed Forces

LD091426 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0844 GMT 9 May 81

[Speech by Kirill Semenovich Moskalenko, USSR deputy defense minister and marshal of the Soviet Union, at the ceremony to mark the unveiling of the Kiev war memorial complex--live]

[Text] Dear Leonid Ilich! Esteemed Vladimir Vasiliyevich! Comrades! Friends in battle! Allow me, on behalf of the USSR Defense Ministry and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, to thank cordially the Ukrainian Communist Party, the Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR for their invitation to the celebrations on the occasion of the opening of the memorial complex at the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War. [applause]

It is a profoundly symbolic fact that this majestic memorial is being opened on the day of a festival sacred to every Soviet person, the day of the great victory. With every year that divides us from the unforgettable May days of 1945 the heroic feat of the Soviet people and of its Armed Forces, performed on behalf of mankind, appears more majestic in the eyes of the world. The day of 9 May 1945, which crowned that immortal act of heroism, marked the victory of our state and social system, the victory of our working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia, of all the Soviet peoples monolithically united by the Communist Party. It was the victory of the Soviet Army, of the glorious homeland of the socialist revolution and the party of Lenin. It was the victory of the military skill of all branches of the armed forces, of the military resources of the navy, of Soviet military art.

As you know, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was on active service in the army throughout the war; he took part in preparing and mounting many major operations, including the liberation of the Ukraine, and carried out vast organizational and political work among the troops. In those dark days of the war in Leonid Ilich's style of work the features of an outstanding organizer and political figure of the Leninist type were polished which made a vivid mark on all his subsequent state and political activity. [applause]

The path to our victory was [word indistinct] but the sons of the Soviet homeland gave their lives for the freedom and independence of the socialist fatherland. Inspired by the party of Lenin, the Soviet people and the fighting men of the army and navy crushed the blackest forces of imperialism, German fascism, liberating from Hitlerite slavery many countries of Europe.

A worthy contribution to the defeat of Fascist Germany was made by the Ukrainian people, the dear brother of the peoples of our great Soviet Union. [applause] [Words indistinct] of the Ukraine mercilessly smashed the hated enemy on all fronts of the Great Patriotic War and fought in the enemy's rear. Together with all Soviet people the working people of the Ukraine toiled selflessly for victory in the factories and fields, in the enterprises and meadows of the Urals, Siberia, Kazakhstan, Central Asia and the Transcaucasus.

The memorial complex that is being opened today reflects vividly the indomitable fighting spirit with which the Soviet soldiers, the representatives of all the nationalities of our country, liberated the Ukraine from the hated enemy. In the battle for the Dnepr alone more than 2,500 of our soldiers, sergeants, officers and generals won the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Dear comrades! Throughout the country words ring out which are far from ordinary and which are full of significance: No one and nothing has been forgotten. Our people reverently honor the memory of the Soviet soldier's heroism. The opening today of the memorial complex in the capital of the Ukrainian SSR is one more vivid proof of the inextinguishable and everlasting nature of that memory among the people. The glorious feats of the heroes of the great struggle against Fascism live today in the selfless toil of the builders of communism, in the work of the fighting men of the army and navy.

As representatives of the armed forces of the land of the soviets at your celebrations, we assure you, dear Leonid Ilich, working people of the Hero City of Kiev and all Ukrainians, that the Soviet fighting men are deeply aware of their sacred duty and their responsibility for the security of the homeland and the gains of socialism. [applause]

General Secretary of the Central Committee Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the 26th party congress that serving in the ranks of the army and navy today are the sons and grandsons of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War; they are true to the heroic traditions of our army and of our people; they are performing with honor the patriotic duty placed upon them and stand reliably on guard over the creative toil of the socialist homeland, ensuring peaceful conditions for communist construction. Soviet fighting men unanimously support the internal and external policy of the party of Lenin, the decisions of the 26th congress, and Leonid Ilich's new proposals for limiting the arms race, for improving the international situation and for averting war. They are determined to improve tirelessly the combat readiness of the army and navy, reliably guaranteeing the implementation of the peace program proclaimed by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses and further developed at our 26th party congress.

In conclusion, dear comrades, allow me to congratulate you on the glorious festival, the day of the victory of all the people and wish you all good health, great personal happiness and new successes in your work for the prosperity of the socialist homeland. Eternal glory to the heroes of the Great Patriotic War who defended the honor, freedom and independence of our country!

Glory to the Soviet people, victorious and creative!

Long live the Leninist CPSU, tried and tested leader and inspirer and organizer of all our victories! [Applause]

Shcherbitskiy Closing Remarks

LD091458 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 9 May 81

[Closing remarks by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, at the ceremony to mark the unveiling of the Kiev war memorial complex--live]

[Text] Dear Leonid Ilich! Esteemed comrades! Everyone present at this meeting, the millions of people who are following our celebrations on television and radio, people of different generations have been moved to the depth of their souls by your penetrating speech, Leonid Ilich. The thoughts which you have expressed about (?the horrors) of wars, thoughts permeated with passionate concern for preserving peace on earth, express the thoughts and longings of all Soviet people. It is symbolic that the thoughts expressed on behalf of all of us should be expressed by you, a man who well knows the true value of victory, a man whose colossal labor on behalf of peace has earned the deep respect and sincere gratitude of all progressive mankind. Your speech, which so graphically depicts the (?noble) aims of the foreign policy of our party and the Soviet state, will undoubtedly win the approval of all honest people on earth. It also sounded as a warning to those who, ignoring the lessons of the last war, want to push the world into nuclear suicide. At the same time, what you have said today, Leonid Ilich, inspires the conviction that peace is a most great benefit, which it is not only necessary but also possible to defend.

Comrades! The celebration of Victory Day this year is taking place under the powerful inspiring effect of the decisions of the 26th congress of our Leninist party, which have received the warm approval of communists and all our people. This unanimous approval shows the indissoluble cohesion of our society, the monolithic unity of the party and people, hardened in the course of the building of socialism and tested in the Great Patriotic War. The further the fiery years of the last war pass into history, the more splendid the significance of the feat accomplished by our Soviet people appears to the whole world.

The memorial being opened today is an embodiment in granite and bronze to the fiery [word indistinct] immortal and unprecedented bravery of our Soviet people and their heroic army. This majestic monument will be eternal proof of the deep gratitude of the Ukrainian people to their own Leninist party, the valiant servicemen and partisans, the workers in the rear, to all who forged our great victory. [applause]

Comrades, our [words indistinct] moral duty to those who gave their lives for the Soviet homeland, to those who defended the people's primary right, the right to life, are concentrated in the words of the oath which is solemn to all of our people: No one is forgotten and nothing is forgotten. On the walls of the museum's halls there are the names of more than 1,000 military units and formations which liberated the Ukraine and which have been given the names of its towns, hundreds of partisan units, underground party and Komsomol organizations which operated in the enemy's rear. The names of 11,612 noble servicemen and 201 rear workers who were awarded the title "Hero of the Soviet Union" and "Hero of Socialist Labor" will shine in gold here (?throughout the ages). The sons and daughters of Russia and the Ukraine, Belorussia and the Baltic area, the Caucasus and Kazakhstan, Moldavia and Central Asia, went shoulder to shoulder into the deadly battle to drive the hated enemy from the homeland. Their names are sacred to us and their feat immortal. [applause]

Comrades, each of the more than 8,000 exhibits in the museum will help people who are alive today and our descendants to understand better and to experience with their hearts and souls the scale of the great battle, to realize the world-historic importance of our great victory. This wonderful memorial complex has been created in accordance with the designs of (Ilya) Viktorovich Uchetich, the outstanding Soviet sculptor, by the authors' collective of architects and sculptors of Moscow and Kiev, by Comrades (Emilizar), (Samua), Boroday, (Zadaryan), (Disuy) and others, by planners and construction workers of the Main Administration for [word indistinct] Construction with the participation of enterprises and organizations of a number of the republic's ministries and departments. The construction of the complex became a genuinely popular construction site, enjoying the participation of veterans of the Great Patriotic War, the working people of Kiev and of the republic's oblasts, students, schoolchildren and servicemen. Orders for the museum were fulfilled by many collectives of Moscow, Leningrad and almost all the fraternal union republics. Much work was carried out by Kiev party and administrative organs, by the Defense Ministry, by the Ministry of Culture, the Ukrainian State Committee for Construction and by scientific establishments. An active part in the construction of the memorial was played by the Ukrainian Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments.

Allow me on behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the republic, to thank warmly and sincerely the architects, sculptors, artists, designers, construction and assembly workers, all those who contributed to the creation of this fine complex, to wish them happiness and prosperity in life, and new successes in their work for the good of the homeland. [applause]

Comrades, from this high bank above the Dnepr, crowned with a wonderful creation of human mind and hands, we look with pride on the ancient and eternally young Kiev. Before us there opens up the beautiful panorama of the hero-city, the working city which is approaching its glorious 1,500th anniversary. The capital of Soviet Ukraine has changed and become beautiful beyond all recognition. Large-scale, deep and qualitative changes have taken place in the postwar years in the life of the whole republic, and all this has been achieved because of the basic advantage of socialism, the lifegiving strength of the fraternal friendship of the peoples and because of the tested leadership of our Leninist party which struggles consistently for the preservation of peace and which confidently leads the Soviet people along the road of communist creation.

This was confirmed with renewed force by the 26th CPSU Congress which submitted an impressive program of economic and social development for our country and a genuine program for peace in the eighties. The working people of the Ukraine, just like all Soviet people, (?completely) trust their Leninist party, approve its domestic and foreign policy, the purposeful and fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, true Leninist, tireless struggler for peace and communism, at its head. [applause]

Respected comrades, everything that we have was created by the people's labor. Labor and only labor is the source of the might and further prosperity of our socialist homeland. Deeply aware of this, the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the peoples' intelligentsia of the Soviet Ukraine are increasing their efforts in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Convincing proof of this is the success of the participants in the pre-May socialist competition and the memorial vigil in honor of Victory Day. This is shown by the labor enthusiasm of our whole life, of all our thoughts and aspirations.

Glory to the great Soviet people, the builder of communism!

Long live the Leninist CPSU!

Long live peace throughout the world! [applause]

Comrade, the solemn meeting is declared closed.

Brezhnev Dinner Remarks

LD091644 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the government of the republic today gave a dinner on the occasion of the victory festival and in honor of the delegations which came for the celebrations in the capital of the Ukrainian SSR.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sincerely congratulated all those present on the victory festival. He noted that every Soviet person was either a participant in or is a direct successor of the feat of arms and labor in the Great Patriotic War. The new memorial in Kiev is a tribute to our common glory, our common pride. In his speech Comrade Brezhnev stressed that the 26th party congress resolutions give great scope for creativity, for the initiatives of republics, krays, oblasts and towns, for the initiative of each rayon, each production collective and, of course, for each of our workers.

Making use of the fact that in this hall there are representatives of Moscow, Leningrad and other hero cities, it seems not inapt to note that it is necessary to continue to be concerned for the skillful combination of all the opportunities of our multinational homeland. This is the indispensable condition for the thrifty use of the country's vast material resources and its scientific and technical achievements.

The speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was greeted with applause. Comrade Shcherbitskiy expressed genuine gratitude to the guests for taking part in the opening of the memorial complex in Kiev.

The dinner took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Meeting With Ukrainian Leaders

LD091534 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Kiev, 9 May, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev today had a meeting in Kiev with leaders of the Ukrainian SSR. Taking part in the talk were members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. Present at the meeting were also member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Defence Minister of the USSR Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU Viktor Grishin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Regional Committee Grigoriy Romanov.

Brezhnev, Shcherbitskiy Speak

LD091745 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today had a meeting in Kiev with the leaders of the Ukrainian SSR. Taking part in the conversation were Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, and members and candidate members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense; Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City party committee, Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of Leningrad Obkom, and the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's assistants, Aleksandrov and Tsukanov, members of the CPSU Central Committee. Blatov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, also took part in the meeting.

Addressing the meeting's participants Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: The most important thing for all of us right now is the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 11th 5-year period plans. The Ukrainian CP Central Committee has drawn up a plan for the implementation of the congress decisions. These questions were fully discussed at the meeting of the aktiv and approved by the plenum of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee. Fine specific measures have been planned. It is very important that their preparation proceeded from below; this allowed much of what had been prompted by the working people themselves to be revealed and reflected in the plan. Now everything depends on the daily organizational and political work in fulfilling what has been planned.

Noting the successes achieved by the working people on the Soviet Ukraine and the entire country in the first quarter of this year, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev went on to stress that substantial shortcomings also exist and that the energy of the communists and all the working people of the Ukraine should be mobilized to eliminate them. It is particularly a matter of securing a faster increase in labor productivity and industrial output. It is particularly important to improve the work of the enterprises of the republic's ferrous metallurgical and coal industries.

The Ukrainian party organization, Comrade Brezhnev said, has always been distinguished for its energy in seeking new forms for production management and use of scientific achievements. It is not fortuitous that a number of CPSU Central Committee decisions have been adopted which approve the forms of work of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and the Dnepropetrovskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Lvovskaya and other oblast party organizations. The main thing is to make the experience of the best the property of everyone.

The issue of the policy of economy has now acquired exceptional importance. Comrade Brezhnev noted with satisfaction that the Ukrainian party organizations and all working people of rural settlements in the republic have actively engaged in competition for implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions in the sphere of agriculture. The development of animal husbandry is currently of great importance. The Ukrainian CP Central Committee did the right thing in drafting a special-purpose program to enhance the productivity of dairy farming. It must be fulfilled. Plans for increasing grain production have also been worked out in the republic and are intended to ensure annual sale of more than 1 billion poods of grain to the state. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that in fulfilling this program, considerable reserves for growth can be relied upon, one of them being ensuring larger corn harvests.

In other words, comrades, you have quite a few problems and serious tasks, Comrade Brezhnev said in conclusion. But we are convinced that an organization such as the Ukrainian CP will be able to find solutions. Your army of communists is a mighty one, almost 3 million people, and your cadres are good. It is not by chance that your work in selection and training of cadres received a good appraisal at the 26th CPSU Congress. The Ukrainian CP has always dealt successfully with the tasks facing it. I think that this will continue to be the case.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy gave an assurance that the Ukrainian party organization would do everything it could in order to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. He gave an account of the great political and labor enthusiasm which these decisions have evoked in the republic. The communists and all working people of the Ukraine ardently approve the domestic and foreign policy of the party, Comrade Shcherbitskiy stressed. The focus of the party organizations' attention is on the task of speeding up scientific-technological progress and raising the efficiency and quality of all work. The results for the first quarter of this year are evidence of the fact that the republic has made quite a good start; output worth R551,000,000 was produced above plan by industry, and the plan for production of meat and eggs was fulfilled. Despite difficult weather conditions, the sowing of early grains, sugar beet and sunflower was carried out on a compressed schedule in the majority of oblasts, and the sowing and planting of late crops is being conducted in an organized fashion.

The Ukrainian CP Central Committee, Comrade Shcherbitskiy said, is making sure that the spirit of exactingness, organization and a businesslike approach permeate all activities of the republican party organization so that the plans of the party can serve as the guidance for action for all communists and for all production collectives.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wished the leaders and all working people of the Soviet Ukraine fresh success in the struggle for implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

Sendoff at Railroad Station

LD091658 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1509 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] L.I. Brezhnev left Kiev for Moscow this evening. CPSU Central Committee Politburo members Ustinov, the USSR minister of defense, and Grishin, the first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, who headed the Moscow delegation at the festivities, left with Comrade Brezhnev.

At the Kiev railroad station, Comrades Brezhnev, Grishin and Ustinov were seen off by CPSU Central Committee Politburo members Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and Romanov, first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, who headed the Leningrad delegation, and other officials.

The state anthems of the Soviet Union and the Ukrainian SSR were played. Comrades Brezhnev and Shcherbitskiy inspected the line of troops representing the three branches of the armed forces.

CPSU Central Committee members Aleksandrov and Tsukanov, and CPSU Central Committee candidate member Blatov, who are aides of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, also left for Moscow with Comrade Brezhnev.

Along the way, in the streets and squares of Kiev, L.I. Brezhnev and the members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo were heartily greeted by the inhabitants of the capital of the Ukraine.

Return to Moscow 10 May

LD100858 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from Kiev today. He attended the celebrations marking the opening of the memorial complex, the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45.

Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense; and Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, who headed the Moscow delegation at the celebrations, returned together with Comrade Brezhnev.

At the station, Comrade Brezhnev was welcomed by members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Andropov, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Suslov, Tikhonov and Chernenko; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev and Solomentsev; secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Rusakov; members of the CPSU Central Committee, Pavlov, Pavlovskiy, Tsvigun, Tsinev and Shchelokov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, Churbanov; aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Samoteykin.

Aides to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Aleksandrov and Tsukanov, members of the CPSU Central Committee, and Blatov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, also returned from Kiev.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS MEETING IN BATUMI 7 MAY

LD090536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 7 May 81

[Summary] A festive meeting was held in Batumi today to mark the founding of the Adzhar ASSR.

"A speech was delivered at the meeting by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee."

SAMARKANDSKIY PARTY OBKOM PLENUM VIEWS TASKS

LD110749 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Apr 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Party Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] A Samarkandskiy party obkom plenum has been held. Its participants discussed the question of the further improvement of primary party organizations' organizational and political work in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Obkom First Secretary B.R. Rakhimov delivered the report.

CPSU Central Committee executive M.L. Ishkov participated in the plenum's work.

LITHUANIAN SUPREME COURT OFFICIALS REPLACED

LD111059 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 30 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] By decrees of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Yuozas Zhvirblis and Mikolas Chapskis have been relieved of their duties as deputy chairmen of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Court in connection with their retirement.

By decrees of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Mikolas Ignotas and Yuozas Sinkyavichyus ahve been allowed to take up duties as deputy chairmen of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Court pending election by the next session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Court.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 7-9 MAY

LD080628/LD100038 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 7-9 May. Time of the broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

7 May

Farmers in Kurganskaya Oblast have completed the sowing of cotton on 302,000 hectares which is 99 percent of the planned sowing. Scientists are using laser beams on seeds prior to sowing in Pavlodarskaya Oblast to speed up plant development. More than 100,000 hectares are expected to be sown with such seeds. (0600 GMT)

Farmers in Kurskaya Oblast have planted 100,000 hectares in sugarbeets to date. (0630 GMT)

The sowing of early grain crops has been completed on half of the planned area in Lipetskaya Oblast. Sowing has begun of corn, sugarbeets and potatoes. (1300 GMT)

8 May

Farmers in the USSR have completed sowing of cotton over 3 million hectares. Rain and hail have forced the farmers to resow almost 600,000 hectares. (0100 GMT)

Uzbek farmers have started selective harvesting of winter barley. (1000 GMT)

9 May

Farmers have begun to plant grain in Tuva ASSR. They expect to plant 200,000 hectares this year. (0000 GMT)

CPSU, GOVERNMENT DECISION ON GRAIN PRODUCTION

LD111154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Radio Moscow presents the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Further Measures To Stimulate Production and Procurement of Grain From Buckwheat, Millet, Haricot Beans and Lentils."

The decision notes that party, administrative, agricultural and procurement organs of a number of republics, krays and oblasts, as well as the USSR Ministries of Agriculture and of Procurement, have not ensured the implementation of the 23 August 1976 decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures To Increase Production and Procurement of Grain From Buckwheat and Millet." The yield of these crops remains low, as before, and the 10th 5-Year Plan target for procurement of grain from buckwheat and millet was not fulfilled in the country as a whole. Grain from haricot beans and lentils is being produced and put into state resources only to a small extent in the country. Farms are not showing the necessary exactingness in fulfilling plans for sale to the state of grain from the aforementioned groat and pulse crops. A great quantity of the buckwheat and millet arriving at grain reception enterprises is of low quality. As a result, the population's demands for buckwheat, millet, haricot beans and lentils are not being satisfied.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent upon the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the Central Committees of the Communist Parties and the Councils of Ministers of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Moldvia, as well as the republics' Ministries of Agriculture and of Procurement, kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms, councils of ministers of the autonomous republics, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms, to examine the reasons for the lagging behind in grain production from these crops, and to draft and implement a set of measures for the further raising of yields and gross harvests for fulfilling the plans for sales to the state.

Particular attention is devoted to the introduction of progressive technology in cultivating these crops. In 1981 the whole complex of measures for the cultivation of buckwheat, millet and pulse crops must be carried out on the best agrotechnical schedule so that even in the current year a significant increase in production and improvement in quality of grain from these crops may be achieved and so that the set plans for sales to the state may be unconditionally fulfilled by every kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

Checking of the implementation of the plans for sales to the state of buckwheat, millet, haricot beans and lentils by kolkhozes and sovkhozes is being stepped up.

In order to stimulate production and procurement of grain from these crops, counterpart sales [vstrechnaya prodazha] to farms of mixed feed or grain for fodder are being introduced. In the current 5-year plan, it is planned to pay farms a bonus of 50 percent of the procurement price for sales to the state above the average level achieved in the 10th 5-Year Plan of grain from buckwheat, millet, haricot beans and lentils, regardless of whether this level is exceeded for grain as a whole.

When summing up results of competition, state plans for grain procurement will be considered fulfilled only if the plan for procurement of grain from buckwheat and millet is fulfilled and only if farms are fully provided with seeds of those crops.

It is planned to create new varieties of buckwheat, millet, haricot beans and lentils. They should be highly productive, fast-maturing and drought-resistant, and also suitable for mechanized harvesting, resistant to pests and diseases, with high-quality grain.

Sovkhozes and other state enterprises and organizations are given permission and kolkhozes are recommended to conclude, on a strictly voluntary basis, contracts with the population for the cultivation and procurement of grain from haricot beans. Other measures are being taken to stimulate the production and procurement of buckwheat, millet, haricot beans and lentils.

The text of the decision is being published in the press.

SPRING SOWING IN RSFSR AREAS DELAYED 2-3 WEEKS

LD071310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Today the RSFSR CSA has issued data on the progress of the sowing. A total of about 12,000,000 hectares have been sown to various spring crops. This is less than was sown by the same dates last year. It must be said that sowing in the oblast in the Central-Chernozem Region, in the Non-Chernozem Zone and in the mid-Volga area is 2-3 weeks behind the normal dates. The main reason for this is the very wet soil caused by difficult weather conditions. Early crops are currently being sown in Kaluzhskaya, Orlovskaya and Moscovskaya Oblasts. In eastern regions of the republic many farms have already begun selective sowing of grasses and early grain crops. The main work on fields allocated for spring wheat will begin here at the normal dates. 12-15 May. In the south of the republic sowing of late, warmth-loving crops is underway. More sunflower, rice and millet have now been sown than last year. Sowing of corn is proceeding successfully.

CPSU, GOVERNMENT DECISION ON CENTRAL-CHERNOZEM ZONE

LD081700 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on further development of agriculture in the Central-Chernozem Region of the RSFSR.

The decision sets forth specific measures to speed up development of agriculture in the region, for its all-round intensification on the basis of introducing scientific achievements and progressive practices, chemicalization, land improvement and comprehensive mechanization of production, more rational utilization of land and material-technical and labor resources, and for specialization and concentration of production. The effort of all agricultural workers in the zone, the decision stresses, should be concentrated on a fuller use of reserves and opportunities for increasing production in arable and livestock farming.

The decision defines meausres for further reinforcing the material-technical base of agriculture in the Central-Chernozem Region. It is planned to implement measures for radical improvement in the socioeconomic living conditions of the rural population and for equipping kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises with highly-qualified cadres. More housing, preschool institutions, clubs and local houses of culture are to be built. A large quantity of funds is being allocated to reconstruction and construction of rural roads with hard surfacing.

Consumer services will be further developed. The standard of service and quality of work carried out will be improved. It is planned to build new consumer service sites, shops, public catering enterprises, warehouses, depots for storing vegetables and potatoes, fruit storage depots, refrigerator depots with mechanical refrigeration, and pickling facilities.

The USSR Ministry of Communications and the RSFSR Council of Ministers are instructed to ensure the construction and expansion of automatic telephone exchanges. Other measures for the further development of agricultural production and also for improving the socioeconomic living conditions of the rural population of the RSFSR Central-Chernozem Region have been decided. The decision is being published in full in the newspapers.

COMMENTS ON PLANNED DEVELOPMENT OF CHERNOZEM ZONE

LD081734 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0805 GMT 8 May 81

[Commentary by (Sakhov), deputy chief of the Main Production Administration for the Central-Chernozem Region of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture]

[Summary] The Central-Chernozem Region is now the most intensive agricultural area of the RSFSR. It covers 6 percent of all agricultural land and its farms produce more than 9 percent of the grain, meat and milk, 16 percent of the sunflowers, 16 percent of the fruit and half the sugar beet. Its production is around 10 percent of the overall volume of production in the RSFSR, however, the rate of agricultural development in the area has slowed in recent years; the production potential created by the material and technical reequipping of farms is not being fully used. Thus the party and government have set the task of more effective use of the favorable conditions in the area to develop agriculture there.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan, R7.1 billion in capital investments have been allocated, which is considerably more than in the past 5-year plan. Farms will be supplied with 78,000 tractors, 60,000 trucks, 26,500 grain harvesting combines and a great deal of other equipment. With state assistance, farm managers and specialists will ensure the all-round intensification of agricultural production and the growth of productivity on fields and farms.

Social development of rural areas will have first place in the plans to develop the Central-Chernozem Region. In the 11th 5-Year Plan, an overall area of 3.4 million square meters of housing will be built for farmworkers in the region, around 10,500 km of hard-surface rural roads, and a large number of nurseries, schools, clubs, houses of culture, shops, catering facilities and other consumer amenities.

PASKAR INTERVIEWED ON AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

LD081219 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 18 Signed to Press 27 Apr 81 p 6

[Editorial Borad interview with Petr Andreyevich Paskar, USSR Gosplan first deputy chairman: "Increasing the Efficiency of Agroindustrial Complex Sectors"]

[Text] [Question] The 5-year plan provides for a special "agroindustrial complex" section. How is its elaboration progressing and what is new here?

[Answer] The national economic agroindustrial complex constitutes a complex of technologically organizationally and economically interconnected sectors whose common aim is to meet as fully as possible the country's requirements in food products and agricultural raw materials.

For the first time in the history of planning the USSR Gosplan has elaborated for the 11th 5-Year Plan methodological instructions for planning the agroindustrial complex and prepared appropriate indicators and procedures.

The elaboration of the new "agroindustrial complex" section in the plan for the economic and social development of the country will enable the balance between sectors in the complex to be improved and efforts to be concentrated on resolving the most acute problems of their development.

The basic parameters of the development of agriculture and the sectors serving it for the 11th 5-Year Plan were determined back at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) plenum. This enabled the corresponding ministries, republics, krays and oblasts, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and processing enterprises to make a serious analysis of their potential and to prepare better for the elaboration of the 5-year plan.

The 26th CPSU Congress approved guidelines for the development of agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex. Targets were set for the production of the basic types of arable and livestock produce. A work program was outlined in the sphere of agricultural machine building, the development of mineral fertilizer production and the sphere of produce procurement, storage, processing and sale. In discussing the draft of the new 5-year plan with ministries and republics, the USSR Gosplan sees the main reserves for increasing the efficiency of the agroindustrial complex in the improvement of the structure and balance of its sectors and individual production facilities and in the corresponding amendment of the proportional distribution of capital investment, material and labor resources.

We proceed from the need to ensure the further strengthening of the material and technical base of agriculture, which will enable the industrialization and intensification of agricultural production to be accelerated and the social problems of the countryside to be tackled in a consistent way.

The rectification of shortfalls in the mechanization of agriculture, especially fodder production and livestock raising, the further accelerated buildup of capacities in the microbiological and mixed feed industry and the creation of a developed industry for chemical plant protection agents are planned.

I would also like to mention that planning organs, in accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, are outlining measures to accelerate the commissioning of capacities at enterprises which process agricultural raw materials, to create the necessary reserve capacities to process them in years of big harvests, to build elevators, storage depots and other facilities for storing agricultural raw material and food products. To create a developed transport network in rural areas and the necessary pool of relevant vehicles and to increase the capacities of the refrigerating and packing industries.

[Question] What special features characterize the elaboration of the 11th 5-Year Plan for the development of agriculture?

[Answer] The main special features are that the center of gravity is shifting toward increasing the efficiency of the utilization of land, of the economic and production potential created in the sector and of the capital investment and material and technical resources allocated, accelerating labor productivity growth and intensifying attention to questions of housing, social amenities and highway construction.

In preparing the draft 5-year plan for 1981-85 the USSR Gosplan, ministries and union republics are proceeding from the need to ensure "The targets for increasing production of arable and livestock produce arising from "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." These figures are well known. I would simply like to stress that the targets for increasing agricultural produce are extremely tight. Average annual grain production must be raised to 238-243 million tons and meat production (carcass weight) to 17-17.5 million tons.

The area of agricultural land remains virtually unchanged. The number of working people employed in agriculture is falling, but the absolute volume of gross agricultural production in the 11th 5-Year Plan must be increased by R75-85 billion as against a R50 billion increase in output in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

All these indicators are evidence that a major step along the path of further intensification of agriculture must be taken. Essentially the entire increase in production in the new 5-year period must be secured on the basis on intensive factors.

In order to ensure this trend in the development of agriculture, the draft plan incorporates the fuller use of the achievements of science and technology, advanced experience and progressive production methods and organization and the implementation of measures for the reclamation of land and the chemicalization of production and for improving the standard of arable farming and livestock raising.

In studying the draft plan special attention is being devoted to questions of increasing the production and improving the preservation and use of fodder. It is planned to allocate about R27 billion for the development of the material and technical base of fodder production and fodder preparation, which is 70 percent more than in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Major measures are to be implemented for the more efficient utilization of equipment, fuel, mineral and organic fertilizers and the improvement of conditions for the storage of means of production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

In distributing capital investment priority is being ensured for the development of the nonproduction sphere (a 30 percent increase). This is necessary to improve living conditions in the countryside and will promote the effective utilization of production potential.

It should be noted that the 5-year plan for the development of agriculture is being elaborated under the new conditions of planning and economic incentives for agricultural production defined by CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No 1032 of 14 November 1980. It is important to consistently implement measures to inform farms in good time of the control figures not only for sales of agricultural produce but also for the limits of funds and corresponding material and technical resources necessary to fulfill the plans; to ensure a differentiated approach to every farm; and to avoid unjustified interference in the economic activity of kolhkozes and sovkhozes.

[Question] How will the food program be reflected in the new 5-year plan?

[Answer] All that has already been said about improving the balance and increasing the efficiency of the sectors of the agroindustrial complex is evidence that the food program currently being elaborated will become an organic part of the new 5-year plan and already in the current 5-year period will enable agriculture to be linked more closely to the sectors engaged in storing and processing produce and trading in it, so that the task of an uninterrupted supply of products to the population can be resolved more rapidly.

The USSR Gosplan provides methodoligical leadership of the elaboration of the food program in the union republics. They have been informed of the control figures for the volume of state purchases of the main types of agricultural products and of their delivery to the main types of agricultural products and of their delivery to the all-union fund, for the production of the most important types of industrial output, for capital investment limits, and for volumes of deliveries of mineral fertilizers and other material resources.

Work on the food program is continuing. But it can already be said that it will make it possible to ensure more comprehensive elaboration of a number of problems of the 5-year plan connected with increasing production of agricultural produce.

LENINABADSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES LIVESTOCK

LD111019 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 28 Apr 81 p 1

[Correspondent Kh. Yusupov report: "Make Livestock Farms and Complexes Highly Efficient; from a Leninbadskiy Obkom Plenum"]

[Excerpts] The 26th CPSU Congress determined the main directions of economic policy and armed the party and the people with a concrete action program for the 11th 5-Year Plan. This program devotes great attention to the further development of agriculture, including livestock raising.

It was no coincidence, therefore, that the agenda of a routine Leninabadskiy Obkom Plenum included the question "On the Organizational and Political Work of Party Organizations in Fulfilling the State Plans and Socialist Pledges of the First Year of the 11th 5-Year Plan for Production and Procurements of Livestock Products and on Measures To Strengthen the Livestock Raising Fodder Base on the Oblast's Farms in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions." The report was delivered by Obkom First Secretary R. Khodzhiyev.

D. R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzh CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the plenum.

PLENUMS DISCUSS ECONOMY, LIVESTOCK IN TADZHIKISTAN

LD111017 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 30 Apr 81 p 2

[TADZHIKTA report: "At Obkom Plenums"]

[Excerpts] A Kurgan-Tyubinskiy Obkom plenum has discussed the question of the state of, and measures to improve, the training of skilled worker cadres and specialists for the national economy in the light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress. The report was delivered by Obkom First Secretary G. Pallayev.

The tasks of the oblast party organization in further developing livestock raising and broadening the production base of the Khovaling experimental agroindustrial beef cattle raising association in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions were at the center of attention of a Kulyabskiy Obkom plenum.

The keynote speaker--Obkom First Secretary A. Khisamutdinov--and the other speakers at the plenum pointed out that meat production has increased to 16,000 tons a year in recent years.

COMMENT. REPORTAGE ON VICTORY DAY CELEBRATIONS

Moment of Silence

LD091648 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 May, TASS--The Soviet people today honoured by a minute of silence the memory of the heroes who fell on the fronts of the Second World War, the heroes who fought against fascism for the freedom and independence of their countries, and for peace on earth.

To the strains of a mourning melody the voice of the Soviet television and radio announcer sounded solemnly: Let the names of the fallen fighters now be illumined by the light of the grateful memory, by the light of our love and by our sorrow. There is no home which was not affected by grief. Their voices live on in the rustle of the wheat fields, in the bustle of the construction projects, and in the triumphant march music of the great holiday.

The blood of Soviet soldiers-liberators was shed in the land of many European countries. Soviet people honour the memory of the finest sons of Europe and America--of all countries of the anti-Hitler coalition.

A minute of silence began at 1900 Moscow time. All the radio stations of the Soviet Union ceased broadcasting. The television screens show the eternal flame of the Unknown Soldier's Tomb near the Kremlin Wall. Your name is unknown, your feat is immortal, is inscribed on the granite slabs of the monument.

Ogarkov, Others Pay Tribute

LD091536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Today it was particularly crowded near the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Moscow. It is visited by an endless flow of war and labor veterans, servicemen, schoolchildren, guests of the capital. Columns of troops of the capital's garrison are drawn up in the Aleksandrovskiy Garden. Above the troops flutter the combat banners of units and formations which took part in the battles against the Fascist aggressors.

Marshals of the Soviet Union Ogarkov, Kulikov, Sokolov, first deputy ministers of defense of the USSR, deputy ministers of defense of the USSR, generals and admirals came here to honor the memory of Soviet servicemen.

Funeral music resounds solemnly. A wreath is laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. On the scarlet ribbon is the inscription: To the Unknown Soldier From the Men of the Armed Forces of the USSR.

Aliyev Views Sorge Monument

LD081684 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Baku, 8 May, TASS--A monument unveiled on the eve of the anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany in the capital of Azerbaijan represents the image of the legendary intelligence agent Richard Sorge, Hero of the Soviet Union.

A bronze plaque, as if riddled with bullets in the centre of the sculptural complex bears Sorge's courageous silhouette. In spring young sakura tress, the symbol of the country where the anti-Nazi fighter lived and died, burst in blossom at the monument.

The unveiling ceremony which took place yesterday was attended by Geydar Aliyev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, and guests from the GDR.

The republic's working people revere the memory of Richard Sorge, who as a child lived in Azerbaijan. Streets, schools, Young Pioneer units and international friendship clubs have been named after him, and a memorial museum-flat has been organized in the house where he once lived.

Republic Celebrations Held

LD092336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Celebrations took place on 9 May in the capitals of the union republics: taking part in them were Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, in Alma Ata; Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Azarbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, in Baku; Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee in Tashkent; and Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party, in Tbilisi.

Kiselev Attends Minsk Ceremony

LD092312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] The eternal flame at the foot of the memorial obelisk in Victory Square in the Belorussian capital beats like an ardent and immortal heart. Thousands of Minsk inhabitants and visitors to the hero city went there with flowers and wreaths to express love and gratitude to the servicemen and partisans who perished in the fighting for the liberation of the homeland. Taking part in the festive wreathlaying ceremonies were Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic.

General Sobolev Comment

LD100704 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0445 GMT 9 May 81

[Talk by Col Gen Mikhail Georgiyevich Sobolev, deputy head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, on Victory Day 9 May--recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades! The Soviet people, its armed forces, the working people of the socialist countries and all people of goodwill are today celebrating Victory Day. Today's celebrations are taking place under the indelible influence of the 26th CPSU Congress. The officers and men of the armed forces have adopted the congress documents and decisions as a militant action program. Socialist competition for good results in combat and political training, for the strengthening of military discipline and the enhancement of combat readiness is spreading extensively among units and on board warships.

This year will mark the 40th anniversary of the day when the Fascist treacherously and suddenly attacked the Soviet Union. This was the greatest armed attack by the strike forces of world imperialism. The war decided the fate of the world's socialist state, the future of world civilization, progress and democracy. It was the most grim and bloody war that our homeland has ever experienced. In the face of this mortal danger, the Soviet people rose as one to defend the socialist homeland. The war against the Fascist annexationists became a truly patriotic war.

The victory won by the Soviet people and their armed forces showed convincingly the viability and strength of the world's first socialist state. Socialism guaranteed the indestructible moral and political unity of Soviet society, the might of its economy, the superiority of our weapons and the high level of military skills. It brought forward talented army and naval commanders. It inculcated manliness and ideological purity among Soviet servicemen.

The heroism of the fighters of the peoples' liberation forces, the members of the resistance, the actions of partisans, and armed uprisings in the countries occupied by Hitler's forces will go down forever in the annals of the antifascist struggle. We value the contribution which was made to the common victory over the enemy by the peoples and armies of the states that belonged to the anti-Hitler coalition.

But the main force involved in the routing of German Fascism was our country. No matter how much the bourgeois falsifiers of history may resent it, they cannot change this incontestable fact. The Soviet-German front was the decisive front of the entire world war.

The victory of our people enhanced still further the prestige of the Soviet Union and strengthened its international positions. The world socialist system was formed.

Comrades: In celebrating Victory Day, the Soviet people think about peace. Peace is not an abstract concept for us. Our people, who suffered 20 million casualties and a third of their national wealth during the last war, are well aware of the true price of peace. Soviet people need peace in order to successfully resolve majestic, creative tasks, in order to live and work in tranquility. Our Communist Party and the Leninist Central Committee headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev have done and are doing their utmost so that the Soviet people can erect the splendid edifice of communism.

Well-argued new proposals intended to curb the arms race, to improve the international situation and to strengthen peace rang forth from the lofty rostrum of the 26th congress for all the world to hear. But there are quite a few difficulties and obstacles on the way to peace. The aggressive forces of world imperialism, above all the imperialists of the United States, are unwilling to reconcile themselves to detente. They are stubbornly whipping up the danger of military conflicts. The present Chinese leaders have become the direct accomplices of imperialism. Their policy fits in directly with the stand of the most extreme reactionaries throughout the world.

The love of peace which is characteristic of our people has never had anything in common with weakness. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government display constant concern for the strengthening of the homeland's defense capability. In terms of their combat potential, their technical equipment, moral and political tempering and combat initiative, our armed forces are equal to today's highest requirements. They are always ready to carry out their constitutional duty, to defend the socialist gains, the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states. They are always in a state of combat readiness which guarantees an immediate rebuff for any aggressor.

In a people's state, service in the ranks of the armed forces has become an inseparable part of creative work for all citizens, for all members of society. Soviet servicemen are well aware that in steadfastly studying complicated modern equipment, improving their skills and acquiring lofty moral and combat qualities they are not merely enhancing the combat readiness of units and warships. They are providing their people with the conditions for the construction of communism and the most humane, most democratic and most just society. Their high degree of combat readiness restrains aggressive forces and protects peace throughout the world.

Wonderful young people are now joining the ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces. These young people are highly educated and in good physical condition.

Administrative, party and Komsomol organizations and the Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Armed Forces are making a great contribution to the military and patriotic upbringing of young people who have not reached draft age. We express our gratitude to these organizations and to all collectives and parents who are bringing up worthy defenders of the homeland.

Comrades! Thirty-six years have passed since the victory of the Soviet people over Fascist Germany. Those who were wearing officer's insignia when they completed the struggle against the enemy have become eminent military commanders. The political instructors who encouraged the fighters to go into the attack have taken a rest. The veterans are going into well-deserved retirement. Many of those who celebrated Victory Day in Berlin and Prague, who marched as victors in well-drilled ranks across Red Square in June 1945 are no longer alive. The ashes of outstanding commanders who took part in the Great Patriotic War has been placed in the Kremlin Wall. The peace of those who fell and who were buried in memorial cemeteries and faternal graves is carefully safeguarded by their sons and grandchildren.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke with insight about this at the 26th congress. The sons and grandchildren of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War are now serving as defenders of the homeland. They have not undergone the severe trials which befell their fathers and grandfathers. But they are loyal to the heroic traditions of our army and our people. And whenever the interests of the country's security and the defense of peace require it, whenever it is necessary to help the victims of aggression, Soviet servicemen appear before the world as selfless, courageous patriots and internationalists who are prepared to overcome any difficulties.

This lofty assessment by our party inspires Soviet servicemen. They are worthily continuing the combat traditions initiated by the older generation. The memory of the war passed on by their fathers and grandfathers lives in their hearts. As patriots and internationalists, Soviet servicemen are mounting their combat vigil in unity with the servicemen of the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries. The joint might of the socialist armies reliably safeguards the inviolability of the frontiers and the immutability of the revolutionary gains of the countries of the socialist community. All adventures against the Soviet Union and our allies are doomed to failure. This is the testimony, this is the teaching of the stern lessons of the last war.

Dear comades, permit me to heartily congratulate you all on the nationwide holiday of Victory Day and to wish you good health and new successes for the sake of our homeland.